

Israeli Jets Strike  
Near Beirut Center;  
Utilities Cut Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIRUT** — Israeli planes bombed targets near the center of West Beirut Tuesday and state-run Beirut radio said that at least 84 persons were killed.

Lebanese security sources said it was the first time Israeli planes had hit targets near the heavily populated center of West Beirut. The Israelis cut off water and electricity to the sector, a tactic they used earlier in the month.

Previously, Israeli raids concentrated on Palestinian targets in the battered southern suburbs. But the attack Tuesday was aimed at the seafront district of Raouche and other targets near central West Beirut.

There were reports from Raouche that at least one Israeli bomb heavily damaged a large block of seafront apartments.

U.S. Extends Ban

In Washington, the State Department said that President Reagan had decided to extend indefinitely a week-old suspension on delivery of cluster bomb ammunition to Israel.

The suspension was imposed last week while the administration considered whether Israel's use of cluster bombs in Lebanon violated a secret U.S.-Israeli agreement governing use of U.S.-supplied weapons.

A State Department spokesman said the move was the result of what he called a policy decision and did not represent a finding that Israel had violated the secret agreement.

Cluster bomb units contain up to 650 "bomblets" that fall to earth over an area with a radius of more than 50 yards (15 meters).

## Power and Water Cut

Power to West Beirut was cut off Monday afternoon by Israeli soldiers occupying an electricity substation in Christian-dominated East Beirut.

Mahmoud Amar, Lebanon's minister of electricity and water resources, was quoted in Beirut newspapers as saying water stations also had been seized and there was a danger West Beirut could run out of drinking water.

The Israelis cut water and power supplies to West Beirut for three days beginning July 4, but restored the services following protests from the United States and Western Europe.

An estimated 5,000 to 6,000 PLO guerrillas have been trapped for about six weeks in the western sector by Israeli land and sea forces.

## Heavy Shelling

The air raids Tuesday, the sixth consecutive day of bombing, followed a night of heavy shelling between Israeli gunners and Palestinian guerrillas, mostly in the southern suburbs. Radio stations said Israeli combat ships off the coast also shelled parts of the city.

Lebanese security sources said Israeli bombs fell Tuesday for the first time on the midtown side of the Corniche Mazraa, a ring road

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Rescue workers search rubble of a building that was destroyed Tuesday in Israel's attack.

## PLO's 'State' Pushed Lebanese Leaders Aside

## Humiliation of Local Officials Left a Residue of Bitterness

This is the second of two articles.

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service**SIDON, Lebanon** — As the Palestine Liberation Organization became the government in parts of Lebanon, the Lebanese governmental structure recircled into the shadows of importance.

Elected officials stepped aside or stood quietly while they were circumvented. Policemen took off their uniforms or sat in their offices doing paperwork. Judges left the bench and lawyers left town.

"You know our people follow the strong one," Mayor Ali Khalid Shala of Tyre said with a smile of apology. All the members of the City Council complied with the PLO's demand that they step down, the mayor said, except him. "The Palestinians pressured me to resign and to leave everything in their hands. But of course I refused and told them I was ready to die before giving them the municipality."

Instead of killing him they worked around him, stripping him of authority.

## Governor's Difficulties

In Nabatieh, the Lebanese provincial governor, Adnan Ibrahim, came to work each day, busying himself by providing municipal services to towns and villages in the region. A thin man with horn-rimmed glasses and a look of melancholy, he still speaks with the pain of those years.

"I worked," he said in French, "but with such difficulty. I supported what was insupportable. I worked without having power. They did not want the police here. We were

never free to say what we thought. We were not allowed to hang the picture of the president of the republic during the Palestinian occupation."

Then he slipped into the present tense, as if nothing had changed but his willingness to speak. "They drink the water," he said contemptuously of the PLO. "They light the buildings, they use the roads — without paying a pittance. I am working in a minefield. A Palestinian officer comes here to my office, I salute him. It is a necessity."

## Policemen's Outrage

In a Tyre police station, five policemen who had just been put back into action by the Israelis recalled their years of eclipse under the PLO with carefully worded outrage.

"I worked only with paper," said one of the policemen, fingering a crime report. "If someone shot somebody, he would be protected by the Palestinians. I worked on that, but on paper."

But what seemed to stir his anger most deeply was the sense of profound humiliation. "I would go in my automobile," he explained. "They would stop me and ask for my card. 'Me! I'm a policeman! I should demand their card!'

And what did he do about it? "I showed my card and went on."

As the police and court systems were sapped of authority, the PLO fashioned a crude security and judicial system of its own, one that had applied for many years in their camps.

By 1976 or 1977, according to both Palestinians and Lebanese, the disparate factions of the PLO had established forces with a police function, an internal security force to combat

espionage and discipline faction members, and a network of local "people's committees" to arbitrate disputes and hand out punishment.

The situation seemed to worsen over the years as the PLO, hard-pressed to fill military quotas, brought mercenaries from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and various north African countries. By all accounts the outsiders were mostly crude, undisciplined thugs, and the tension between them and the populace was exacerbated by their inability to speak Arabic.

But the PLO was not on a campaign to win friends among the Lebanese. Its thrust was military. The huge sum of money the PLO received from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries seems to have been spent mainly on weapons and ammunition. These were placed strategically within densely populated civilian areas in the hope that this would either deter Israeli attacks or exact a price from Israel in world opinion for conducting the attacks and killing civilians.

Towns and camps were turned into vast armories. Crates of ammunition were stacked in underground shelters, and anti-aircraft guns were parked in schoolyards, among apartment houses and next to churches and hospitals.

East of Sidon, a deep tunnel in the side of a mountain was crammed so tightly with grenades, rockets, artillery shells, missiles, explosives and small-arms ammunition that only a narrow corridor was left for people to walk in.

So dedicated was the PLO's military effort that even the extensive ancient Roman ruins in Tyre, excavated and partially reconstructed by Lebanese authorities over the years, were made

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OAU Meeting  
Of Ministers  
Is Postponed

United Press International

**TRIPOLI, Libya** — A meeting of the Organization of African Unity was postponed indefinitely Tuesday over the issue of searing the Polisario guerrilla front.

The blocking of the Council of Ministers meeting appeared to be a major diplomatic victory for Morocco, which has been fighting the Polisario in the Western Sahara since 1976. Morocco has annexed the former Spanish colony in stages.

But Morocco's victory also appeared to threaten the existence of the 51-member OAU.

## Lobbying at OAU

Archie Mogwe of Botswana, who was to have been chairman of the conference, said at a news conference that the OAU had failed to achieve the quorum needed for the meeting. "We require a two-thirds majority and hitherto we have not mustered the necessary two-thirds," Mr. Mogwe said.

He said the OAU was trying to convince some nations to participate in the conference to save the organization.

Among those supporting Morocco in its boycott of the conference were the Ivory Coast, Egypt and Somalia. Polisario supporters included Algeria, Tanzania and the newly elected Mauritanian government. Both Kenya and Nigeria, the two countries with the most influence among black African nations, have remained neutral.

Mr. Mogwe said the August summit, which the Council of Ministers was to have planned, could be held only if Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the chairman of the OAU, convened an extraordinary summit meeting, but that would take some time.

The OAU has been in turmoil since February when the Polisario Front was admitted as the 51st member.

## We Are Members

Libya, which supports the guerrilla front, said the invitation to the Polisario had been withdrawn, but the withdrawal had come too late to save the meeting. A Polisario spokesman said the group would stand fast. "We will take our seats. We are members of the OAU," he said.

The OAU charter calls for a quorum of two-thirds, or 34 of the 51 members, to convene the session. Of the 37 delegations now in Libya, at least six have left previous meetings at which the Polisario Front was admitted.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya has made clear his desire to have the August summit in Libya and to become the next chairman of the OAU.

## Fighting in Western Sahara

PARIS (Reuters) — Polisario guerrillas killed 45 Moroccan troops and wounded about 50 in an attack in the Western Sahara Saturday, the official Algerian press agency reported.

Both Morocco and the Polisario announced that there had been a three-hour battle near Smara Thursday. Morocco said it had destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the battle.

Reagan May Extend  
Grain Sale to Russia

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan is expected by his aides to resolve a protracted and heated administration debate later this week with an announcement authorizing a one-year renewal of the grain trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

Under such a renewal, the Soviet Union would continue in be obligated to buy a fixed amount of grain for the year beginning Oct. 1. Mr. Reagan was reportedly undecided Monday whether to raise the obligated amount from its current level of 6 million metric tons a year, a step sought by Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

A one-year extension of the agreement was the minimum that had been sought by Mr. Block, who argued that U.S. farmers faced with huge surpluses are in desperate need of markets. Mr. Reagan's political advisers, concerned about the vulnerability of Republican candidates in the Midwest, reportedly supported Mr. Block.

Several State Department officials opposed the one-year renewal of the grain agreement on the ground it would give the wrong impression to the Kremlin and anger European allies who are already upset by an embargo on the export of U.S. technology under license to their manufacturers that is needed in building the Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The issue of grain negotiations was reportedly one of the most difficult points of contention between

the White House and former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. officials within the administration said Monday, however, that Secretary of State George P. Shultz is part of the consensus to renew the agreement for one year.

This consensus was reportedly scheduled to be ratified at the first meeting Monday afternoon of a newly created senior intergovernmental group on international economic policy. Mr. Reagan selected Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan as the chairman and Mr. Shultz as vice chairman.

Mr. Block had at first favored a resumption of negotiations with the Kremlin for a long-term grain agreement, on conditions under which grain could be purchased, including minimum and maximum amounts, for the years ahead. The previous long-term agreement expired Oct. 1, 1981, and was extended for a year.

## Speech in Iowa

After martial law was imposed on Poland in December, Mr. Reagan suspended discussions with the Kremlin on a long-term agreement. Mr. Reagan is not expected to change his position on a long-term agreement because he feels the situation in Poland has not improved sufficiently.

A White House official said the president's decision is imminent because of the Sept. 30 deadline and because of Mr. Reagan's desire to resolve the issue in time for his teatime scheduled appearance next Monday before the National Corn Growers Convention in Des Moines, Iowa.

[At a meeting with reporters Tuesday, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan has not reached his final decision. Mr. Speakes said the president wants more information from the Cabinet and other officials before he makes up his mind.

[A group of Republican farm state congressmen said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told them that the administration has not yet made its decision. Rep. Pat Roberts of Kansas said, however, that he left the meeting encouraged and expects a decision early next week.]

In addition to obliging the Soviet Union to purchase a minimum of 6 million tons of corn and wheat a year, the existing grain agreement entitles them to purchase up to 8 million tons without consultation, and as much more as the United States agrees to ship.

In the current year, the United States has offered to sell the Soviet Union 23 million tons, and so far they have agreed to purchase more than 14 million, worth about \$1.8 billion.

Administration officials said Monday the decision on the grain agreement was held up to have Mr. Shultz involved in the decision and to see what steps Poland would be taking this month to ease conditions there.

Last Wednesday, the Polish government released more than 1,200 detainees and said martial law would be lifted by the end of the year if tensions subsided.

Castro Says Troops Stay in Angola  
Until U.S. and S. Africa Meet Terms

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service

**BAYAMO, Cuba** — President Fidel Castro says that Cuban troops will not be removed from Angola until the United States and South Africa meet his conditions for withdrawal: the removal of South African troops from neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia), the end of all outside aid to rebel organizations in Angola and "the end of all danger of aggression toward Angola."

Further, he declared Monday, if South African troops "strike deeply into Angola and reach our lines, we will fight with all our might against these parasitic, racist mercenaries."

The end of his statement was nearly drowned out by cheers from more than 100,000 listeners at an outdoor rally in Bayamo, 500 miles (800 kilometers) southeast of Havana.

Mr. Castro's declaration on Angola was the highlight of a 24-hour speech commemorating the 29th anniversary of his raid on the Moncada barracks, the initial clash in the fight to overthrow dictator Fulgencio Batista.

## More Restraint

Although he labeled the economic and political policies of the Reagan administration absurd, Mr. Castro was notably more restrained than in the address he delivered to a parliamentary conference in Havana last September.

Then, he described the administration as fascist and accused it of propping up the Cuban role in promoting subversion in Central America and elsewhere.

On this occasion Mr. Castro limited himself to attacking "imperialism" and "Yankee adventurism."

He did not mention a Cuban threat to establish a powerful radio transmitter to interfere with domestic U.S. broadcasts in retaliation for the Reagan administration's creation of a station to beam U.S. broadcasts into Cuba from Florida.

The Angolan issue is a critical

obstacle in the improvement of relations between Havana and Washington because U.S. analysts consider the estimated 10,000 Cubans in Angola as Soviet pawns.

Since last November, when former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met secretly with a high Cuban official in Mexico, there have been suggestions that both sides are seeking a normalization of relations.

Mr. Castro's speech, representing a reiteration of Cuba's hard-line attitude, could represent a setback to any overtures from Washington.

Mr. Castro accused the United

Zimbabwe Extends  
Hunt for Tourists  
Abducted in Bush

The Associated Press

**INSIZA, Zimbabwe** — The government broadened a curfew to 20 hours a day and poured more troops into the search for six foreign hostages facing a death threat from armed kidnappers, an army colonel said Tuesday.

The colonel said that some villagers had been arrested for allegedly helping the kidnappers.

The hostages are Americans Brett Baldwin, 23, a student, and Kevin Ellis, 22, a painter, both from Seattle; Australians Tony Bajzelj, 25, from Tasmania, and William Butler, 31, from Newcastle; and Britons James Greenwell, 18, a student from Liverpool and Martin Hodgson, 35, a civil engineer from Peterborough.

A band of about 12 men loyal to Joshua Nkomo, who was fired from the Cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in February, ambushed their safari tour truck last Friday. The driver and three women tourists were released with a note warning police that the six hostages would be killed if detained aides of Mr. Nkomo were not released by Friday.

## Cuba Gets Advanced MiGs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Cuba has received advanced MiG-23B Flogger fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union since the beginning of the year, the Pentagon said Saturday.

The continuing Soviet military buildup of Cuba has created concern in the Reagan administration, but Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto said, "We would not consider the MiG-23B to be the latest in Soviet air defense technology because the system is a decade old."

## Greece and Cuba Upgrade Ties

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and Cuba agreed Tuesday to exchange ambassadors. After the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, met with Premier Andreas Papandreou, an official statement also said that Mr. Papandreou had accepted an invitation in principle to visit Havana.

## Chinese Dismiss Minister for Graft

Reuters

PEKING — A deputy minister has been dismissed for corruption and incompetence, the official People's Daily reported Tuesday.

It is the first case of a senior leader losing his post since a campaign against graft began last year.

The newspaper said Mr. Yang had agreed to take out a \$600-million, interest-free loan from a Hong Kong company that had no

## Jewish Group in U.S. Funds Survey of TV's Coverage of Lebanon

By John Carmody  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David Garth, the public relations expert, is conducting a survey of television network news coverage of the conflict in Lebanon for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, as the situation is presented daily on ABC, CBS and NBC.

He emphasized Monday that the survey was not being conducted on behalf of the Israeli government.

Mr. Garth was a consultant to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during his successful re-election campaign last year and also served as a consultant in the campaigns of Mayor Edward I. Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, Gov. Brendan Byrne of New Jersey, the 1980 presidential candidate John B. Anderson and President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela.

"We're looking at the coverage of the war from the point of view of the American Jewish community," Mr. Garth said Monday. "We are focusing on whether there is any kind of understanding [on the part of the networks] of the perceptions viewers get from nightly coverage. It is not a question of fairness or unfairness of coverage."

### Perception Is Problem

Mr. Garth said that in general, "so far I think the reporting is accurate. The perception is the problem."

The American Jewish community is very sensitive about it. The left is sympathetic about it. TV has brought the issues home."

### Turkish Court Delays Former Premier's Case

Reuters

ANKARA — A military court trying former Premier Bulent Ecevit on charges of having illegal contacts with the foreign press adjourned Tuesday until Sept. 14.

Earlier this month Mr. Ecevit, 57, was sentenced to more than three months in jail on a separate but similar charge, the second time in nine months he had been sentenced for breaking a military decree banning former politicians from making public statements.

## Quebec Proposes New Autonomy for Schools

By Henry Giniger  
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — In the 18th and 19th centuries, a Canadian Protestant was presumed to speak English and a Roman Catholic French. From such tradition a religiously divided public school system arose in Quebec that the province is just getting around to modifying.

Government proposals to divide the Quebec education system along linguistic rather than religious lines and make each school autonomous have become a major topic of controversy in what is already one of Canada's most divided provinces. Legislation is to be introduced in the fall.

At the core of the proposals is the transformation of each school into an autonomous corporation that would be run by a council in which parents would form a majority. The council would also include teachers, representatives of the community and, at the secondary school level, students.

"The major objective of the government's project," said the white paper, "is to redefine the schools, to give them responsibility for their own educational projects, to make them the focus of our educational system and to put them into the hands of those who use and run them."

The now powerful school boards, which are popularly elected, would be reduced mainly to administrative functions. Their position under the plan is referred to as that of "service cooperatives" that would coordinate services and distribute money, equipment and staff to each school in their districts. Each board would consist of

Mr. Garth said, "We're trying to answer the question of what responsibility does the media have to clear up the perceptions on nightly news."

He cited the example of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, appearing six nights in a row on the network news with a little child. No pistol on his belt. What's he running? A kindergarten?

He said there were television reports of major casualties issued by The Red Crescent, which, he said, is run by Mr. Arafat's brother.

"Most viewers thought it was a part of the Red Cross," Mr. Garth said. "Nobody questioned the figures."

He said that at the time Israel was turning over the Sinai to the Egyptians, television focused on Israeli problems on the West Bank because there were "better visuals."

"The general public now thinks that what's happening in world affairs is what's happening on television," he said. "And generally that is restricted to only the coverage of what the networks have access to. If the networks are denied access to the Falkland Islands, or the fighting in Somalia, the fighting doesn't get on television. There are no visuals. We're in a period when negotiations are being conducted on television. We're interested in finding out what that means to a secretary of state or to public opinion."

Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the league, said Monday, "We have no suppositions or conclusions. We know that video is very important and we want to compare it to what the print media is doing."

Mr. Foxman said he anticipated results in two to three weeks.

Mr. Garth said no decision has been made by league officials as to whether results of the survey will be made public. "It will depend on whether it is relevant and has meaning for the Jewish community," he said.

One preliminary conclusion of the study, he said, is that there is a major role for the U.S. press in coverage of hostilities. "The press must do a better job of explaining what can't be pictured on television," he said.



A man, his wife and two sons flee the bombing in West Beirut. (The Associated Press)



Guerrillas fire anti-aircraft gun salvos at Israeli fighter-jets. (The Associated Press)

## PLO Eclipsed Lebanese Leaders

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into a base and placed off-limits to tourists and to the Lebanese custodians. Visitors who chanced to take a picture of the columns and sarcophagi saw the wrong end of a rifle, one custodian said.

Signs of the PLO arsenals can still be seen beneath the rebuilt seats of the hippodrome; archeologists say that no damage was done, other than through neglect.

### Boys Reportedly Drafted

Under an extensive PLO conscription program, Palestinian boys as young as 12 were drafted and all male students were mobilized for one to three months of duty a year, according to some Palestinians. During the invasion, Israeli soldiers said, they found themselves in combat with 12- and 13-year-olds shooting rocket grenades. More than 200 youngsters from 12 to 15 were captured and have now been released.

The PLO's military draft apparently stirred resentment, for one resident told of checkpoints being set up during mobilization periods to catch young Palestinians who were living all right," he said, referring to the original refugees as distinct from the PLO leaders, who arrived later. "But some people came from other places. They put people under pressure. They made some difficulties. We lived here as if it were our country. We worked, our children were studying, we were happy in Lebanon."

A woman broke in, shrieking: "Yousef! Yousef!" a 25-year-old Palestinian from the Ein Khiwe camp near Sidon, said that when a student was called up for a month's military service with the PLO, "he is obliged to go. Otherwise he won't be accepted next year in the Unrua school." When asked how this could be, he explained, "The Unrua personnel are in the PLO." Several other men, including an employee of the agency, nodded in agreement.

Some of the bitterness now spills over. Amid the ruins of the Rashidie camp, an old man, Ahmed Mahmoud, began shouting angrily to a reporter that his 18-year-old son had been "forced to become a fighter" and that as a result he was now in an Israeli prison camp.

"People living here from 1948 were living all right," he said, referring to the original refugees as distinct from the PLO leaders, who arrived later. "But some people came from other places. They put people under pressure. They made some difficulties. We lived here as if it were our country. We worked, our children were studying, we were happy in Lebanon."

On Monday, 15 civilians were killed and 47 wounded in air raids, according to Lebanese police. They did not mention any guerrilla casualties. The PLO claimed that 101 persons were killed or wounded.

A major guerrilla ammunition dump in the seaside Ramlet al-Baida district was hit Monday by Israeli bombs.

Israel renewed its air strikes against West Beirut last Thursday, after a hiatus of several weeks, in an apparent attempt to spur U.S.-sponsored talks aimed at evacuating the PLO from Beirut.

It was this paranoia, the constant fear of being infiltrated by spies, that led to much of what seemed like random killing. Mr. Ladki is a Moslem who does emergency rescue work for the International Red Cross and therefore wears a large red cross over his shirt, front and back. He recalled an episode in 1978, when a bomb destroyed a 14-story building in the Sabra camp in Beirut.

"We helped for two weeks to dig up bodies," he said. "They began to be suspicious about us being not clean," as they are. They asked, "Why are you a Moslem and a Christian?"

The Palestinians killed three of his team, he said. He began to build an emotional wall around himself.

"You Can Lose It"

"I can understand that," said Dolly Raad, whose father owns a villa in the village of Lebba, east of Sidon. "For a long time I did not want to become attached to anyone or anything, because you know you can lose it, and that will affect you very much."

"Before the PLO, we used to be pro-Palestinian. They were driven out of Palestine, they were massacred. On a humanitarian level, we supported them. It's very easy to have compassion for these people. You see them and you pity them. Before '75 we had this opinion. They were poor, we should help them."

"In '76 they stopped a bus and said that those who were Christians, come down. My cousin stepped down and was killed. When we saw the Palestinians, we were killing us and threatening us and having barricades and shooting innocent people, then came the hatred."

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, and Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of New York, said in a letter to James B. Edwards, secretary of energy, that a proposal to permit Japan and West Germany to finance and participate in a "cold test" of the Barnwell plant, designed to reprocess spent fuel from civilian atomic power plants and separate

the reusable plutonium, has been in limbo since President Jimmy Carter, concerned about the risk of nuclear proliferation, ordered an "indefinite deferral" of commercial reprocessing in 1977. The Reagan administration, however, has been trying to revive the plant.

The owners of the plant have been particularly eager to defuse the nonproliferation argument by demonstrating the sophisticated safeguards system, which is designed to make it easier for international inspectors to detect any diversion of plutonium for clandestine use in manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Sen. Hart and Rep. Ottinger, who have sponsored legislation that would tighten the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, expressed concern that by demonstrating Barnwell's system for keeping track of plutonium, Allied General might transfer reprocessing technology from the United States to nuclear scientists and engineers from foreign countries.

"It is difficult to see how demonstrations of the reprocessing and safeguards technology at the Barnwell facility would not produce important operational information about these technologies," they said in the letter, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post.

The test was originally planned for late September, but because none of the foreign partners has agreed to put up the \$1.5 million for the 10-day demonstration, Barnwell officials said the test probably could not be held before early next year.

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

Radio Monte Carlo

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1982

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Certifies Salvadoran Reforms

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration certified Tuesday that the government of El Salvador is making progress on human rights and economic reforms and deserves continued U.S. backing in its civil war against leftist guerrillas, a State Department official said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the certification had been approved by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and was to be sent later to Congress, which has mandated the semiannual report as a requirement for U.S. aid.

Even before Mr. Shultz's decision, the certification was under fire from critics of the administration's policies in El Salvador. Sen. Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, the author of the certification requirement, said that he saw no way that the administration could honestly find progress in human rights and land reform.

### Norway Counts Cost of Whaling Ban

OSLO — A decision by the International Whaling Commission last week to ban whaling as of 1986 could cost Norway up to 1,500 jobs on whaling vessels and in processing, officials said Tuesday.

Industry groups called for Norway to resign from the commission after it voted 25-7 at the annual conference in Brighton, England, last Friday for an indefinite ban. The government will decide this week what steps to take, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said.

The United States has announced it will impose economic sanctions against nations that fail to comply with the ban. Norway's fish exports to the United States total 300 million kroner (\$47.21 million) annually.

### Spain's Ruling Party Drafts 3 Aides

MADRID — Spain's ruling centrist, trying to rebuild their crumbling image for coming elections, moved three men from Cabinet to party jobs Tuesday, forcing a government shuffle.

The changes were announced by Landelino Lavilla, recently elected president of the Union of the Democratic Center. He also told reporters that former Premier Adolfo Suarez had indicated he intended to leave the party. Mr. Suarez, a reformist, boycotted Tuesday's meeting amid speculation that he might form his own party.

Mr. Lavilla said that Rodolfo Martin Villa, a deputy premier, and Rafael Lamo de Espinosa, the minister assistant to the premier, and Rafael Arias Salgado, the local-government minister, were given key jobs in a new party leadership.

### France Denies Pact With Armenians

PARIS — France denied Monday that it had made any secret agreement last year with the Armenian terrorist group Orly, which has recently claimed responsibility for two bombing attacks here.

A spokesman for the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia denied the two bombing attacks for which the Orly group claimed responsibility, but criticized the French for failing to adhere to an alleged agreement.

In an interview with the leftist daily Libération, Secret Army spokesman Mihren Mihren claimed that the French had agreed not to arrest foreign nationals of Armenian origin wanted for political crimes. French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre denied the allegation. Mr. Mihren said that on June 4, the French government arrested Vicken Charkhian, who was in the United States for conspiring to bomb two Los Angeles buildings last May.

### Release of Internees Ends in Warsaw

WARSAW — Polish authorities announced Tuesday that they have completed releasing those martial law internees whose freedom was pledged last year by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military ruler.

Government sources added, however, that about a dozen of the detainees who had been offered paroles, rather than unconditional liberty, had refused to leave detention centers on those grounds. Authorities also announced that 637 men will remain in detention. These include Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity union, and most of his top aides.

Last week, Gen. Jaruzelski said most of those detained since martial law was proclaimed Dec. 13 were to be freed. A military spokesman subsequently said 1,227 persons were to be released, but that 314 of these would be on leave from their detention centers.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

### Air Fares to Rise 7%, Airlines Group Agrees

GENEVA — Passenger fares on most world routes will rise 7 percent in October as part of an industry plan to fight record losses, Roy Watts, the chairman of an emergency International Air Transport Association meeting said Tuesday.

The association said there has been some progress and that there is a chance he will succeed in getting the Palestinian terrorists to leave Beirut peacefully, an Israeli official said after Mr. Habib met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The U.S. envoy arrived from London, where he met with King Hussein of Jordan. Mr. Habib is on a tour that has included talks with the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

### Progress Seen in Talks

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, was quoted Tuesday by Israeli officials as saying he had made progress in efforts to obtain a peaceful PLO withdrawal from Beirut.

"Mr. Habib believes there has been some progress and that there is a chance he will succeed in getting the Palestinian terrorists to leave Beirut peacefully," an Israeli official said after Mr. Habib met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The U.S. envoy arrived Tuesday from London, where he met with King Hussein of Jordan. Mr. Habib is on a tour that has included talks with the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Fares on flights to and from Japan and between North and South America will be exempted, Mr. Watts said after a two-day meeting was attended by executives of 53 airlines and officials of seven governments.

He said the increase was less than half what airlines calculated was needed — 16 percent — to eliminate this year's losses, and earn enough to pay rising interest rates and invest in new planes. The losses are estimated at \$1.87 billion.

Association officials said the 7-percent increase would apply over the North Atlantic as part of an industry plan to fight record losses, Roy Watts, the chairman of an emergency International Air Transport Association meeting said Tuesday.

The association calculated that the airlines need the 7-percent increase on the North Atlantic route to break even and 11 percent if airline's minimum profit targets are to be met. The airlines lost \$600 million on the North Atlantic route last year.

Next year's earnings would have to increase by 14.4 percent for the airlines to break even and 18.5 percent for minimum profit targets to be met.

The association said the highest fare hikes would be needed on the South Atlantic route, where increases would have to be 18.1 percent this year to break even.

Japan Opposed Hike

Participants said Japan was exempted from the increase after the Japanese delegation adamantly opposed any price hike.

Japan has yet to implement a 5-percent increase decided last year but may raise prices at meetings of Asian regional airlines later this year, they said.

Mr. Watts said airlines had gone through three disastrous years and, despite a 9-percent saving in operating costs, still had too many planes for too few passengers.

He said the association would monitor compliance with the guidelines on illegal ticket discounts and would consider at the annual meeting in November whether enough revenue lost to price-cutting was being recovered to make further fare increases unnecessary.

Hiking that further increases might be needed, he said, "We have to be realistic. We need to close the gap by yield means most."

## FBI Agent to Tell of Secret Life in Cosa Nostra

### U.S. Hopes to Prove Mob Infighting Led to 3 Murders

By Arnold H. Lubitsch  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. prosecutor has told a jury here that it will receive testimony from an undercover FBI agent about a plot to murder three rival gangsters in the "Bonanno family" of La Cosa Nostra.

The prosecutor, Louis J. Freeh, described the case Monday that he expects to present the trial of five men indicted on racketeering charges, which could carry penalties of up to 20 years imprisonment.

#### Defense Statement

Mr. Freeh said the defendants worked with "Domenic Bracco," adding that Mr. Bracco was in reality a special agent of the FBI who since 1976 had acted the role of a loyal soldier eager to move up in the ranks of the Bonanno family. It was described by the FBI as the most successful infiltration of a crime family ever carried out, uncovering three murders.

In the opening statement by the defense, a team of five lawyers contended that the FBI is trying to justify a long and expensive investigation that had produced "no evidence of any significance." On trial are Benjamin Ruggiero, Anthony Rabito, Nicholas Santora, Antonio Tomasulo and John Cerarsani.

The government is scheduled to present tes-

timony and recorded conversations provided by informers and FBI agents, including Mr. Bracco. His real name will remain secret until he testifies.

The government asked that he be allowed to use his undercover name when testifying. The judge rejected the request, saying it would violate the right of cross-examination, but he said the agent could withhold information about his home, family and anything else that might increase his exposure to risk.

Mr. Freeh said the group's boss was Philip Rastelli, who allegedly assumed control in 1979 after the murder of Carmine Galante. Then, allegedly, a power struggle erupted in 1981.

#### Suspect Disappeared

In May, 1981, he continued, three captains heading one faction were murdered on orders from Dominick Napolitano, a rival captain who was indicted in the case but disappeared.

A week after the murders, Mr. Freeh went on, Mr. Napolitano met in a Brooklyn bar with several others, including a Florida associate known as Domenic Bracco, who was wearing a concealed FBI transmitting device.

According to the prosecutor, Mr. Napolitano told the visiting associate that he had murdered three rivals, but a fourth escaped and he

wanted Mr. Bracco to find the missing man, then "kill him and leave him in the street."

Over the years, Mr. Freeh said, Mr. Bracco became such a trusted member of this crew that Mr. Napolitano and Mr. Ruggiero "promised to propose him for membership in the Bonanno family."

#### Florida Gambler

He established credibility by posing as a Florida gambler and loan shark who shared his profits with the Bonanno group, Mr. Freeh said, adding that his money was actually furnished by the FBI.

The defendants were portrayed by the prosecutor as gangsters who carried out truck hijackings, armed robberies, gambling operations and narcotics trafficking "in a pattern of racketeering" that included the three murders.

Also included is a charge that the defendants conspired to rob a Manhattan town house owned by the sister of the late Shah of Iran in 1982. Two intruders entered the town house, but fled without any money after struggling with a security guard.

A former New York City police detective, Dennis W. Mulligan, was accused of providing inside information to the Bonanno group for the attempted robbery. The government dropped the charge, saying his prosecution could jeopardize another investigation.

## U.S. Budget Expert Forecasts Bigger Deficits

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The head of the Congressional Budget Office said Tuesday that budget deficits could reach a minimum of \$140 billion for each of the next three years, "far above" even the revised estimate, the Reagan administration is expected to release later this week.

In testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, Alice Rivlin also said that, although the economy will revive for the rest of this year, the recovery is likely to be "less robust" than was predicted last winter. Given the large deficits, she said, "I don't think we can have a vigorous recovery."

She said a variety of changing conditions, including a lower forecast for economic growth, could add \$25 billion to \$35 billion to

the deficit for the 1983 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

Under questioning from Sen. Lawson Chiles, Democrat of Florida, she conceded that those figures could come on top of an earlier estimate of \$116 billion — producing deficits of \$141 billion to \$151 billion.

She also said that the deficit could reach \$145 billion to \$160 billion in 1984 and \$143 billion to \$158 billion in 1985.

#### Conflicting Estimates

The official estimate that Congress is using predicts deficits of nearly \$104 billion for fiscal 1983. The administration is expected to publish a revised forecast later this week predicting a budget deficit of \$110 billion to \$114 billion.

In order to hold deficits to the

predicted levels for 1984 and 1985, she said, Congress might be forced to increase taxes and cut spending above the amounts in legislation now making its way through the House and Senate.

Mr. Rivlin delivered her predictions as Congress struggled to pass an extraordinary election-year package of tax increases and spending cuts, measures designed to hold the deficit to \$104 billion. Her forecast could sharply increase calls for deeper spending cuts, particularly from Republicans, who say that lower deficits are needed to bring down interest rates and promote a sustained economic recovery.

Mrs. Rivlin provided little indication that she foresees such a recovery.

The failure of interest rates to

decline, despite a reduction in inflation, and the "unexpected depth of the recession now lead us, as well as most other forecasters, to anticipate a somewhat less robust recovery than seemed likely only a few months ago," she said. Her official revised forecast predicts slower growth and an unemployment rate averaging 9.3 percent for the current year and 8.8 percent for 1983, higher than her estimates of last winter.

On inflation, she forecast that prices will rise more quickly than they have in the first six months of the year but the rate of increase will fall to about 6.3 percent next year.

She predicted that long-term and short-term interest rates will fall, although she said short-term rates "are expected to move up somewhat in 1983 as the recovery progresses."

reflect election-year pressures and growing anti-nuclear sentiment in the United States.

Mr. Reagan also defended his approach on the nuclear question in another letter to Congress Monday, transmitting his first administration report on the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He said he believed that the intermediate-range nuclear force negotiations with the Soviet Union provide a model for future negotiations. There have been no visible signs of progress in those talks since they began last November in Geneva, where separate negotiations over strategic arms began late last month.

Saying he was convinced that his approach to arms control was "both rational and realistic," Mr. Reagan added: "We are committed to deterrence. We shall stand by our allies and friends and we shall consult with them regularly as we go about the business of re-establishing our conventional and nuclear deterrent forces."

Meanwhile, Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo left Washington after talks with Mr. Reagan on problems in southern Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Reagan said he was pleased that the African nation had "opened its doors to American businessmen."

#### Election-Year Pressures

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan would probably be making calls to members of Congress to urge support of the Broomfield text.

The freeze resolution received the unexpected support of seven of 16 Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee late last month when the panel approved the resolution on a 26-to-11 vote. Previously, the nuclear freeze had been regarded as primarily a Democratic issue.

A close battle is expected when the resolution is taken up on the House floor, probably either later this week or early next week. Support for the resolution appears to

be evenly divided between the two superpowers to aim for a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems."

**Dangerous Asymmetries**

After that, they should pursue a goal of reducing nuclear force levels, it says. The resolution also calls for approval of the SALT-2 agreement negotiated by President Jimmy Carter with the Soviet Union but never ratified by the Senate.

Mr. Reagan said he was concerned that the resolution, if

adopted by the full House, would indicate to the Soviet Union that the United States was willing to accept something less than nuclear force reductions, "that is, a freeze that leaves dangerous asymmetries in the nuclear balance and a return to the flawed SALT-2 agreement."

In the letter, Mr. Reagan said he favored a substitute resolution drafted by Rep. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, and others that endorses the administration's arms reduction approach and does not urge approval of SALT-2.

**Intermediate-Range Pressures**

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## What Mr. Arafat Said

From THE WASHINGTON POST

No, Yasser Arafat did not recognize Israel's right to exist on Sunday, "effectively" or otherwise. This is a matter of deep regret for all who feel, as we do, that recognition would be an immense contribution to a Middle East settlement in which Palestinians would finally have a home to call their own.

Rep. Paul McCloskey, Republican of California, said the PLO chairman had signed "his acceptance of all United Nations resolutions which include the right of Israel to exist." That would mean the PLO had met the American condition for dealing with the PLO. Unfortunately, the congressman had it wrong. Mr. Arafat has yet to endorse the UN resolutions accepting Israel, 242 and 338, and on the spot he corrected Mr. McCloskey, stating that he had stood up for the UN resolutions "concerning the Palestinian question" — shorthand for an acceptance. Other PLO officials confirmed this reading.

You have to give Mr. Arafat a certain credit. His forces in Beirut are under heavy military and political onslaught, from friends and foes alike. Surely it would help to cover his prospective retreat by gaining American recognition. Hundreds of times he has been implored to meet the American condition, stated in 1975 and recently freshened by Secretary of State George Shultz. This would have been a good moment to respond.

The PLO's position, however, remains that it cannot recognize Israel, if at all, before it is

sure of a state of its own. His foreign friends often depict Mr. Arafat as something of a closer dove who is ready to live side by side with Israel. Just don't ask him, they say, to put it in the "clear and unequivocal" language on which the United States insists. Such a step would likely convulse the PLO and could split or even destroy it.

It was not frivilous of the United States to pledge not to deal with an organization that is in its basic charter and in much of its conduct dedicated to undoing Israel. If, in the new conditions created by the breaking of the PLO as a military force, the Israelis still hang back on their Camp David promise to submit the "final status" of the West Bank and "the location of [its] boundaries" to negotiations with Palestinians, then it might yet become necessary to break the pledge, as risky as that might be. But, meanwhile, the requirement is to work within those new conditions to find a viable Palestinian negotiating partner. That is a strong reason for sticking with the 1975 terms on dealing with the PLO.

The PLO would itself be taking a huge risk by meeting the American terms. It would also be opening the only conceivable road to a homeland — a negotiation in which the United States would be an open advocate of its legitimate national rights. The true friends of the Palestinians should not be encouraging it to play word games but to do the very hard things that the Palestinian interest requires.

## Dear Secretary Watt

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

It must be a singular privilege for the ambassador of a small nation like Israel to be singled out for your personal importunings on the politics of energy in the United States. Perhaps the encounter that inspired your letter to him revealed a fellow conservative under the skin who has done his share of battle against liberals back in his own country. Most of them are in fact Jews.

Your letter warns that if liberal American Jews join with "the other liberals" of America to oppose your energy development policies, they will weaken your administration's "ability to be a good friend of Israel."

If by that you mean the more oil America possesses the less dependent on Arabs it becomes, you make a correct though hardly original analysis of the world's petroleum crisis. People of various faiths and politics have been saying that for a decade.

If you also mean that an America dependent on Middle East oil has been succumbing to Arab blackmail and faltering in its enthusiasm for Israel, that is a problem more aptly raised at almost any other address. The Is-

raelis (and some of their U.S. supporters) have long voiced that complaint.

Indeed, asking the Israeli ambassador to bring these "facts" to the attention of American Jews, you risk discrediting some important declarations by President Reagan. He has explained the arming of Saudi Arabia and other pro-Arab measures as steps in America's interest, against a Soviet threat, and showing concern for Israel. Your contrary implication — and out what you call a mere fear of "misunderstanding" — explains the White House's quick disavowal of your letter.

You will have noted, in addition, that many Jewish Americans took offense at your asking a foreign ambassador to argue for you to speak them. They, and only the liberals among them, believe that concern for the American environment, and the tax subsidies paid to oil prospectors, ought to be kept strictly American controversies. That, surely, is also the view of "other" Americans, as you would put it. And as someone who once pleaded to have his religious convictions kept out of politics, you ought to know that.

## A Whale-Size Loophole

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

A blizzard of postcards and determined diplomacy achieved a splendid victory last week when the International Whaling Commission voted to end the commercial slaughter of whales starting in 1986. With luck, the ban will come in time to save already imperiled cetaceans, and enable declining herds to rebuild themselves. But hold off on the champagne. The commission's 25-to-7 vote is not binding, and could be defied by any of the dissenters, notably Japan.

No one can say for sure how many whales remain, but stocks of sperm whales have been depleted so alarmingly that the commission has already voted a moratorium on catching them. Undoubtedly, substitutes exist for all whale products; whaling as an industry is declining and is kept alive with subsidies where it survives, namely Japan, Russia, Norway and Peru. They all voted against the ban. To its eternal credit, Spain, another whaling country, joined the majority.

If persuasion fails, violators should be warned they risk losing access to American fishing waters. Or, conversely, an incentive for compliance can be offered by increasing quotas — a small price for assuring that these animals are not exterminated simply to pre-serve a few thousand jobs.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### In Response to Arafat

The statement does represent, at the very least, an important step towards explicit recognition of Israel's right to exist. The United States administration could and should have welcomed it promptly as such, even if they felt it prudent to seek further clarifications before announcing their willingness to open a direct dialogue with the PLO.

This negative American reaction suggests

that the United States is not interested in obtaining the PLO's participation in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or even that it would regard the emergence of the PLO in a negotiating role as an unwanted complication. That is a grave mistake.

The PLO's participation offers by far the best chance that an eventual settlement would win the consent of the mass of the Palestinian people.

— The Times (London).

### JULY 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Three's a Family

MADISON, Wis. — Taking issue with President Roosevelt on the desirability of raising large families, Prof. Edward A. Ross, head of the sociology department of the Wisconsin State University, and father of three children, said that restriction in the birth rate is a movement salutary in principle and that the evils in its train appear to be minor and transient. "I take my stand," he said, "with those who hate famine, war, saber-toothed competition, class antagonism, degradation of the masses, the wasting of children, the dwarfing of women and the cheapening of men. Shall we live to see the mother of more than three children regarded as a public benefactor and placed on the pay-roll of the state?"

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

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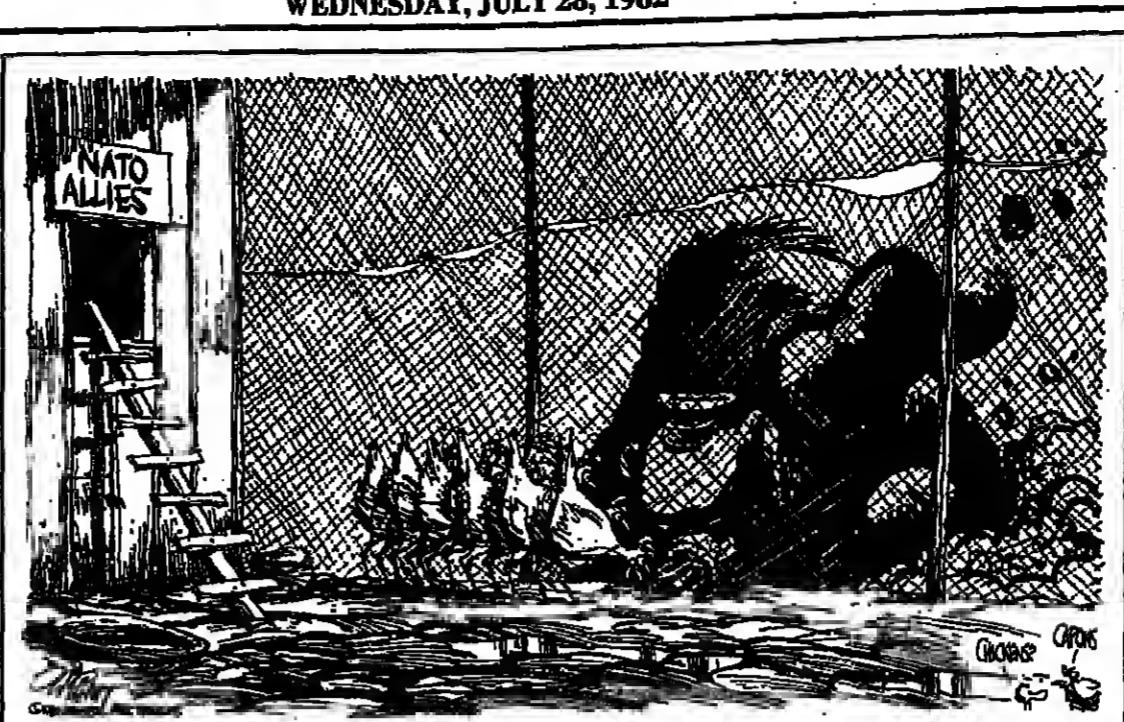
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## U.S. Issues Principles Without Policy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — We all know that President Reagan has shot the Western alliance in the foot, or the back, with his attempt to block West Europe's contribution to the Soviet gas pipeline project. The transatlantic fight already has done more to harm the alliance than a ban on turbine blades could have harmed Russia.

The United States and its allies, already at odds over European steel and agricultural exports to the United States, are now in the worst dispute since the war over the use of American technology in the work European companies have contracted to the project.

But suppose that the United States had actually thought through the consequences, for its partners, of this technology ban, and had won them around to the U.S. way of thinking. Suppose the allies had consulted with one another, and agreed not to help Russia with this project. What would have gained?

Washington links the ban to Soviet repression in Poland. Or to be precise, it links its action to what the Kremlin is presumed to have done to influence the military takeover in Poland. Solidarity, the trade-union movement, was suppressed by Polish soldiers, not Russian. Poland's communists acted because the Polish Party's monopoly on government was jeopardized by the growing power of the Solidarity movement.

Solidarity had become a counter-power. It was a menace to Communist government. Can it be that, under pressure of a Western refusal to cooperate in the pipeline project, the Soviet government would have instructed its Polish allies to set Solidarity back on its feet and begin again to listen to Solidarity's demands? Or that the Polish generals, who may be supposed to have normal instincts for self-preservation, would have done so even if the Russians made so loathsome a request? When a shrimp whistled, as Nikita Khrushchev used to say.

Western sanctions on the pipeline project could not, in fact, have been expected to produce more than trivial changes in Poland's situation. Indeed, Washington's attempt to impose sanctions probably deters change right now, since any improvement in the treatment of Solidarity's leaders could seem to be made under duress, as a form of surrender to Mr. Reagan's pressures.

The second justification offered by Washington for the sanctions is that the pipeline will have important benefits for the Soviet economy at a time when its difficulties have been increasing. Washington asks why the Western nations should provide the Soviet Union with the means to solve problems which follow from the Russia's own technological backwardness, administrative and planning inefficiency, and doctrinal blindness.

The Soviet Union certainly would not offer help to Paris or Washington to solve the contradictions of capitalism or overcome the current crisis in which they could save face as well as the whale.

Sentiment and science are for once in accord. No mammal poses as many puzzles: its means of migration, its songs, its strange and suicidal bachelings. It is part of myth and literature as well as the laboratory. It should remain a part of life.

## It May Be Time To Pull Habib

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Philip Habib, President Reagan's special ambassador to the Middle East, combines almost all the traits that make for an ideal negotiator. But he is unaccustomed to closing a deal, so it may be necessary to pull him back from the negotiations on Lebanon. For, unless there is quick success, withdrawal of Habib or the threat of it, looks like the best remaining way to press the parties toward a peaceful settlement.

Winning the confidence of his hosts stands first among the many qualities that make Habib so good at his job. President Reagan likes him as a person and places great faith in his judgment. So does George Shultz, which is why, before becoming secretary of state, he hired Habib as a consultant for Bechtel's Asian business. Alexander Haig pressed Habib into his current job in the Middle East. Before Haig, Habib had such diverse patrons as Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, and Elliott Bunker.

His vast experience goes with that record. Habib rose above the common level of career diplomats as chief political officer in the Saigon embassy during the late 1960s. In that post he came to understand the interplay of foreign policy and domestic politics, and the ties between diplomacy and forces. From Saigon he entered big-time negotiations as the chief professional diplomat in the first phase of the Vietnam peace negotiations. Subsequently, as undersecretary of state for political affairs, he gained a good perspective.

Where his colleagues tend to get hung up on form, Habib goes straight to underlying realities. He has a knack for framing schemes that answer the hidden needs of foreign leaders.

A typical example is Habib's proposal for sending a detachment of American troops to Beirut as an escort for the exit of the guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization. For all the leaders involved need an American presence as a face-saving pretext for withdrawal from the city. The PLO needs it to continue political life after death as a military force. The Syrians need it to prove that they are yielding, not to the Israelis, but to the great friend of the Arab moderates led by Saudi Arabia. The Israelis need it to prove they have not once again turned matters back to their enemies in the United Nations.

Habib lets senior figures mount the pressures that foster a closing. When there is no pressure, he goes on talking for the sake of talking, without reaching a settlement. Since the proposal for an U.S. military presence was put forward by Habib at the end of last month, the pressure has steadily gone out of the Lebanese negotiations. First, Israelis who prefer a military solution leaked word

ban, or so fundamental a matter of security interest as the nature of Poland's government.

Washington is the one place where an unbusinesslike view of the affair is taken. Why launch a policy which would not change anything important even if it succeeded, and which from the start is known to be unacceptable to the allies, and therefore must do more harm than good? This is the fascinating question.

The only answer I can think of is that the Reagan administration, like the Carter administration, has great difficulty telling the difference between a principle and a policy.

Thus both administrations have repeatedly taken stands on principle, which proved unenforceable, irrelevant, or counterproductive in practice.

This, of course, is amateurism in government. A serious man knows that the work of government only begins when the principle a policy is to serve has been defined. Then comes the effort to find out how to make it work in practice, at acceptable cost, without damage to other interests also valuable. This is the hard part of policy-making. It is the part, in Reagan's administration, that keeps both administrations from regard as amateurish.

In addition to time off, every fully employed West German is entitled to six weeks' annual sick leave at full pay. Thus the average blue and white collar is off the job — due to illness — 17 days a year, compared to only five days for the average American. On any given day, 1.6 million people — more than 6 percent of the labor force — are out sick.

In the last 10 years annual compulsory medical insurance bill has more than tripled to 96 billion Deutsche marks from 31 billion DM.

Meanwhile, total social spending — a category of scores of public trough and pork barrel programs that

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## France's Dassault Denies Charge It Helped Argentina Arm Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A team of French military technicians remained in Buenos Aires during the Falklands war and could not have helped the Argentine Air Force, which was based in the south, the company that built the deadly Exocet missile said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Dassault aviation company, which builds the missile and the Mirage fighter planes that Argentina used in the war, thus denied a claim by the Sunday Times of London that the technical team had helped arm planes with the Exocet.

When the allegations surfaced, Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France ordered an investigation to see if the French embargo on aid to Argentina during the war had been respected.

France and the rest of the European Economic Community imposed the embargo at the outbreak of hostilities over the Falklands (Life in the Falklands, Insights, Page 8).

### Argentine Capabilities

The Dassault spokesman, who requested anonymity, said the British underestimated Argentine technical expertise and that Argentina was perfectly capable of arming the planes with the Exocet without outside help.

He said the French technicians were restricted to Buenos Aires during the conflict, while the planes and missiles were based in the Patagonia region in southern Argentina.

The Exocet was used to sink the British frigate Sheffield and the cargo vessel Atlantic Conveyor, causing a total of 36 deaths.

In Buenos Aires, the army said that four generals, including Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez, commander of the Argentine forces on the Falklands, had been removed from their positions pending an investigation.

Gen. Cristino Nicolaidis, the army commander, said the action "carries no implicit judgment of the performance or actions of those involved."

Gen. Menéndez signed the surrender document that ended the undeclared war.

### Guerrilla Rocket Hurts 4 Policemen in Ulster

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Four policemen were injured Tuesday by a rocket fired in ambush from a house that had been taken over by guerrillas, the police said.

A spokesman said that the officers, members of the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary, were not seriously hurt. He said the Irish Republican Army was under suspicion in the attack.

Meanwhile, a rally Monday night that was called to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of Eva Perón, ended with about 10,000 Peronists shouting furious slogans against the military government.

A ban against political party activities was lifted 10 days ago by President Reynaldo Bignone, who has promised elections and a return to civilian rule by March 1984.

The rally was organized by the Peronists' left-wing and youth factions and was not backed by the organization's national directorate. The highly popular Mrs. Perón died of cancer in 1952 at the age of 33.

In Parliament, a BBC correspondent told an investigating committee that British journalists covering the Falklands conflict refused military requests to report false information. A reporter, Brian Hanrahan, said military officials wanted to use the press to confuse Argentine forces. He said the reporter refused "to be used as a voice of disinformation."

In London, a service at St. Paul's Cathedral held to mark the end of the Falklands conflict has provoked angry comments that it was not patriotic or triumphant enough.

A conservative parliamentarian, Julian Amery, was quoted as saying that a sermon by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. Robert Runcie, "would have been more appropriate in Buenos Aires than here."

"There were no martial hymns like 'Fight the Good Fight,'" Mr. Amery said. "There was no thanksgiving for the liberation of British subjects from the invaders."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reported to be furious about the tone of the service, which she attended with the royal family, military leaders and some of the military men who recaptured the Falklands from Argentina.

Archbishop Runcie said in his address, "People are mourning on both sides of this conflict." He said people should pray for the bereaved both in Britain and Argentina.

• In London, a service at St.



Thousands of Argentines gathered Monday at the tomb of Eva Perón to mark the 30th anniversary of her death. Many of them later began shouting slogans against the military regime.

## Peru, After Buying Soviet Jets, Seeks U.S. F-16s

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Peru has notified the Reagan administration it is interested in buying 26 General Dynamics F-16 fighter-bombers, according to government officials.

Such a sale could mark a significant shift away from Peru's past dependence on Soviet weaponry. It would also constitute the first sale of a combat plane designed expressly for developing countries under the FX program begun by former President Jimmy Carter and embraced by President Reagan.

That program is designed to satisfy Third World demand for more sophisticated fighters without selling planes that are so advanced they would upset the arms balance in the region.

The F-16 Peru wants has about 20 percent less range than the version flown by the U.S. Air Force. The FX is powered by the older J-79 engine, the power plant for the F-4 fighter-bomber, rather than the higher performance F-100 in the F-16.

### Preliminary Talks

Government officials familiar with the processing of Peru's request, which now goes from the Pentagon to the State Department, predicted Monday that Mr. Reagan will welcome the chance to broaden the U.S. arms supply relationship with Peru, especially if it comes at the expense of the Soviet Union.

They said the negotiations, however, are still in the preliminary stage.

Peru caused consternation among Washington officials in 1976 when it announced it was rejecting a U.S. offer of Northrop F-5 fighters and buying 36 Soviet SU-22 fighter-bombers instead.

As for any protests from the Soviet Union over the possible F-16 purchases, Peru could repeat same kind of statement it gave to American reporters in 1976 when it an-

nounced the switch to Soviet aircraft.

Peruvian Foreign Minister José de la Puenta said then, "Airplanes have no ideology. All countries re-use their air forces periodically."

The F-16, J-79 combination would give Peru a supersonic plane for aerial dogfighting and for attacking forces on the ground. The plane carries Sidewinder heat-seeking missiles for air-to-air combat and up to six 500-pound (225-kilogram) bombs for ground attack.

French Mirage jets had been the

mainstay of the Peruvian Air Force until that time.

Asked if the poor performance of Soviet weaponry in the fighting in Lebanon prompted Peru to turn back to the United States, government officials said they doubted the choice of the F-16 was made that recently.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Fuest's 'Aphrodite' Is a Tepid Movie

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — It has long been in the cards that Pierre Louys' "Aphrodite" would emerge as a motion picture. A whiff of scandal has accompanied the novel since it was published in 1895. It was denounced as a corrupting work in the French Senate, but Francois Coppée of the French Academy declared it a literary masterpiece (whereupon it sold more than 150,000 copies).

The Robert Fuest adaptation that has now arrived (shot in both French and English) is, to say the least, disappointing. It is not a dramatization of the novel at all, but has been devised to show the influence of the book's lyric eroticism on a munitions merchant.

This lascivious tycoon is sailing on his yacht with a party in the Mediterranean during the summer of 1914. When his ship anchors on a lovely isle, he proposes that his guests join him in re-enacting incidents from the Louys romance.

The original, it may be remembered, told of Chrysia, an Alexandrian courtesan, who requires that her admirer, Demetrios, a gifted sculptor, commit a theft, a murder and a sacrifice to win her favors. He performs the deeds and then spurns her. She drinks hemlock and over her beautiful corpse Demetrios is inspired to carve a perfect statue.

The improvisations that Fuest has foisted on the modern recounting of the narrative are incongruous, especially the portrayal of Louys' vicious heroine by a maid of quivering innocence (Valerie Kaprisky, looking like Cinderella in a pirate's den). Horst Buchholz is the Neronian host and Capucine puts in an appearance as a haughty English noblewoman.

The references to the decadence

of 1914 society — to give the nonsense some substance — only remind one how the art of writing has declined since Louys' days. Pictorially the film has merit, with its seascapes, vistas of the paradisiacal island, subtle shadings of sequences and costuming of Edwardian finery. But it still remains for some ambitious moviemaker to bring "Aphrodite" to the screen.

\* \* \*

How many times have we seen among the celluloid shadows a harmless man — usually of milk-sop disposition — mistakes for a dangerous criminal at large?

It happened to Harold Lloyd again and again to Harry Langdon to Charlie Chaplin, even to Woody Allen. It happens once more in Pierre Louys' "L'Amélie-érotique," though this time the master is presented not for laughs but as a sort of problem melodrama, with the wretched victim frantically wondering if he is going insane.

Jean Rochefort has the necessary worried look as strange complications rapidly multiply. His flat is bugged, a woman with whom he has fallen in love may — or may not — be betraying him with his friendly neighbor. He flees his home for a hotel and his blood pressure mounts when there is a knock at the door. He can never escape his tormentors until the last reel.

The situation — though not the plot maneuvering — was treated by Hitchcock in "The Wrong Man." Louys offers it more somber tones as though it were a study of persecution mania. As a thriller it has a few gripping moments, but not enough to lift it above the ordinary samples of its genre.

\* \* \*

Gleb Panfilov's "Valentina,"



Kaprisky in "Aphrodite."

though set in the Siberian wilds, is not the customary boy-meets-tracker uplift propaganda. It is perhaps a bit static due to its origin as a stage play, but even this is a virtue, sparing us the banal chases and violent agitation that so often occupy the modern screen. Its tempo is leisurely, but once under way it casts a binding spell in relating the experience of a young girl, a waitress in a village restaurant, who is wooed by a rough yokel and a middle-aged journalist but who secretly loves a visiting inspector.

This miniature drama has a Chekhov-cum-Gorki air, and Panfilov has mounted it with skill and subtlety, creating without overemphasis the underlying mood of quiet desperation and receiving from all the members of his company excellent characterizations — from the town drunk to the conniving tramp and from the hot-tempered tavern proprietress to the mandarin resident siren — while Daria Mikhailova as the wistful heroine presents a performance of uncommon depth, complete in its pathos and purity.

"Valentina" is the best film to have come from the Soviet studios in a long while.

First came suits, mostly gray

By Hebe Dorsey

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent has quite a few explosive cards up his classy sleeve for his showing today. One of them is a long suit with a swirling skirt and a short, nipped-in red jacket faced with black velvet collar and cuffs. At a preview, Saint Laurent, who is not known for being happy with himself, was heard to whisper several times, "Superbe, superbe."

Meanwhile, the world is still padded in quilted white satin for the money crowd who can afford Emanuel Ungaro. With an adoring front row of American and French socialites, his collection was a triumph Tuesday. Ungaro, whose career has had its ups and downs, is getting to be a cult figure and he has reached that magic plateau where he can do no wrong.

He deserves all of it; he has talent and has worked very hard. With a series of hit collections, he has captured the U.S. market and his fame is almost bigger there than in France. His impressive lineup of socialites included his "godmother" and very first client, Marie Helene de Rothschild; the wife of the banker Edmond Safra (fairly new to the scene, but her enormous diamond got her instant attention); and the writer Edmond Charles-Roux, author of a book on Coco Chanel and wife of French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre.

## Strict Femininity

After the show, Ungaro said he has cleaned up his act, but that's an exaggeration. Clean-cut it is not, though it is true that he has moved from the flamboyant Balenciaga siren era to the earlier, staid Edwardian period. And his assemblage of fabrics, colors and patterns is still mind-boggling. Mixing them with his usual abandon, he ends up with tweed, pin-stripes, checks, satin and lace all in the same outfit.

First came suits, mostly gray

and mostly menswear fabrics mixed with satin blouses, which Ungaro calls his new classics. "I wanted this part very strict, disciplined yet totally feminine," he said after the show. The best suits had short cutaway jackets over softly draped satin blouses. The longer ones, with black braid trimmings,

had a sort of sad ring to them, which is hard to avoid when Ungaro goes over-intellectual. His pants and blouses, of which he showed quite a few, also looked like they had had it.

His most interesting topper was very masculine in shape, and where the rest of Paris designers

have showed a lot of black, Ungaro opened with solid gray, a collar or that can be dull — but his satin had a lovely grisaille look to them.

Act Two was an explosion of Etro's extraordinary silk and cashmere paisleys, which included as many as 13 colors, plus a flock of gold, or blue, red or beige back-

grounds. Some of these clothes looked too retro for some, but Ungaro loves his trips into the past. The fringed shawls were stunning.

The third part was evening wear, with black smokings on one side and liquid dresses, cut on the bias, on the other. The dresses were outstanding, especially a gray satin draped way up to one side. Ungaro said he wanted a very "liquid" collection — and that included Alexandre's wavy hairdos, crowned by egret feathers and Edwardian waterfalls of crystal jewelry.

Life is also looking up for Philippe Venet, a master tailor whose collection was short, impeccable and to the point. Diana Vreeland said a friend 20 years ago that there was no one in Paris who could cut a coat like Venet. That is still true, and, although it hasn't been a great time for coats lately, he is gaining fame in the United States, where even rich women wear cloth coats.

His bicolor and tricolor coats look like walking paintings. He also showed red or black coats with gold buttons and small bicolor wraps. Venet's quiet, unassuming talent could make you forget that he also produces excellent suits, the serviceable kind that can stay in a wardrobe forever. At his modest fashion house, clothes still have that increasingly rare custom-made look.

The big riddle at Chanel's is whether Karl Lagerfeld will take over the house's designing. Nobody is telling — least of all Eliane Helstrom, mother of the Wertheimer brothers, who own Chanel. Mrs. Helstrom, who is an international lawyer and in charge of Chanel's contracts, says there is not a word of truth in the rumors.

One thing is sure: According to a news release, this is the last collection by Jean Cazabon and Yvonne Duhel, Chanel's assistants for years and responsible for the couture line since she died. Their replacement won't be announced until the end of September.



Ungaro's long coat with paisley dress and shawl; red and black suit by Yves Saint Laurent.

## COMPANIA TELEFONICA NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA

The Company's shares are by far the most widely distributed common stock in Spain. The Spanish public sector owns 48.3 per cent of the share capital and more than 600,000 private shareholders the rest.

Compañia Telefónica Nacional de España is a stock



Corporation whose shares are traded on the four Spanish stock exchanges.

The gross investment of Telefónica in 1981 was 3.73 per cent of the gross investment of the Spanish private sector.

As of December 31, 1981, Telefónica had 64,518 employees that represented 0.2684 per cent of the Spanish working force.

At the end of 1981 Spain had 31 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

### THREE YEAR SITUATION BALANCES 1979-1981

Assets	1979	1980	1981	U.S. \$ millions
Fixed assets	751,374.1	893,268.7	971,927.6	9,959.3
Inventories and debtors	62,925.5	73,640.4	79,317.1	812.8
Financial accounts	8,914.9	5,630.6	13,716.6	140.6
Transitory accounts	7,822.0	18,648.5	53,899.4	552.3
Contra and Special accounts	15,954.7	23,544.2	31,724.9	325.0
Total	846,358.2	1,014,732.4	1,150,585.6	11,790.0

Stockholders' Equity and Liabilities	1979	1980	1981	U.S. \$ millions
Capital and reserves	455,740.0	529,820.5	545,396.7	5,588.6
Non-reimbursable deposits from outside sources	2,067.7	2,114.2	2,306.8	23.6
Allowances	6,773.8	6,096.9	5,639.0	57.8
Long and medium-term debt	254,443.8	316,948.0	412,759.1	4,229.5
Short-term debt	81,622.9	102,785.0	116,724.8	1,196.1
Transitory accounts	7,878.9	9,607.4	12,156.5	124.6
Contra and Special accounts	15,954.7	23,544.2	23,877.8	244.7
Results	21,876.4	23,816.2	31,724.9	325.1
Total	846,358.2	1,014,732.4	1,150,585.6	11,790.0

(1 \$ = 97.59)

### MAIN OPERATING STATISTICS 1979-1981

	1979	1980	1981
Number of telephones in service at December 31	11,130,283	11,844,623	12,388,458
Increase over previous years (in %)	7.9	6.4	4.6
Number of telephones installed during the year (net of removals)	818,860	714,340	543,835
Telephones with automatic dialing in % of telephones in service at December 31	97.9	98.2	98.5
Telephone per 100 inhabitants	28.0	31.2	32.9
Number of communities served at December 31	15,177	22,090	28,993
Number of domestic long distance calls (millions)	1,780	1,966	2,104
Number of international calls (millions)	43	51.4	57.1
Long distance circuits (millions of kilometers)	66.3	73.6	79.7

### WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

#### PARIS



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### Raimondi's 'Quichotte'

By William Weaver

*International Herald Tribune*

VENICE — Now that its regular winter opera season is over, the Teatro La Fenice has been presenting a series of nonsubscription events, virtually a little festival, under the general title "Europe in Venice 1982." Some weeks ago the Dresden Opera visited, with its stagings of "Fréchutte" and "Rosenkavalier." In a few days, the Royal Ballet will arrive from London for some gala performances of "Romeo and Juliet." And for the past 10 days the Fenice has been featuring its own new and handsome staging of Massenet's "Don Quichotte," a work that is something of a rarity in Italy.

Written for Chaliapin, this "Don Quichotte" requires and rewards a superstar protagonist. In the basso category today, Ruggero Raimondi can claim that stature and presence, though he is not exactly Fred Astaire and Jack Buchanan, but they have an oddly clumsy, rambling charm that turns their "I Can Just Imagine It" into a genuine showstopper.

**Rambling Charm**

No choreographer is credited, no set-piece dance routines are allowed to interrupt newsworthy activity as mimic as anything ever dreamed up by Vosburgh's beloved Marx Brothers, whose period this also was. The show appears to have been put together by and for men who have never danced much in their lives and see no reason to start now. Dennis Waterman (as Hilly) and Anton Rodgers as his treacherous, irascible editor are not exactly Fred Astaire and Jack Buchanan, but they have an oddly clumsy, rambling charm that turns their "I Can Just Imagine It" into a genuine showstopper.

**Elsewhere**

Given all that, there was a confidence found all too rarely in new British musicals, and though I hope that the Victoria Palace can hold this "Front Page" for many months to come, it's also good to know that we now have, after "Evita" and "Cats," a third original score to send to Broadway with pride rather than the traditional deep embarrassment, not least because of Carl Toms' stunningly versatile set, which comes complete with a train shunting back and forth across the Chicago skyline.

### 'Quichotte'

And, by his own admission, he has been dreaming of this part for a decade. Certainly he sings it splendidly, with charm, delicacy and lyric authority (and even with quite creditable French diction).

His dramatic conception of the hero, however, still remains generic. Most of the time, this cavalier seems too normal; the grotesque edge is wanting, the larger-than-life dimension. Still, it is an impressive achievement, and as Raimondi



## Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India in the United States: A Dialogue on Enduring Values.

The United States and India are the two largest democracies in the world—an oft-repeated statement but so true.

With Mrs. Indira Gandhi in our midst today—it is time to look at it afresh and respond to what it really means. Not merely that the two governments share a common ideology but that the two peoples whom they represent also share ideals, values and principles that go well beyond ideology or official policies.

It is this bond, that has made possible an Indo-US dialogue even when differences of perception have sometimes been sharp. The bond has therefore been well tested.

Through the ups and downs of Indo-US relations, a continuing and permanent theme has been the shared feeling of certain values that are a part of the humane and liberal heritage of the peoples of the two countries.

On the Indian side memories are still alive of generous American sympathy for the Indian struggle for Independence.

The Indian national effort first for freedom and then for development struck a responsive chord in the American psyche.

On the American side there has been a growing appreciation of the fact that democracy in India has not only survived but has taken root as something willingly accepted by the people.

The world scene is cluttered with foundering democracies, with countries which have abandoned democracy or have compromised with authoritarian ideologies. The compulsions of underdevelopment have always conspired to undermine democracy.

It is in resisting this, despite enormous difficulties, that India has earned an entitlement to American respect and attention. And conversely the United States has earned a similar entitlement from India by keeping the flame of idealism alive in its conduct of world affairs.

From this background has emerged the conviction in both countries that when all is said and done their long-term objectives are the same and that their interests, seen in perspective, are identical or complementary.

One feature of this relationship has been a remarkable frankness in the dialogue between the two countries.

This has often in the past caused feelings to run high. Yet it has always fallen short of disillusionment, and the belief that we can continue to talk and strive for mutual understanding has remained untouched and inviolate.

*That is the single most relevant explanation of why Mrs. Gandhi is in the United States today.*



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## INSIGHTS

# Falklanders Ponder Change in a Way of Life

## Military Presence and Disruption of War Bring Turmoil

By James Feron

New York Times Service

**S**TANLEY, Falkland Islands — One month after the end of hostilities here, Falkland Islanders seem convinced that they will never again experience the way of life that Britain fought to maintain.

The muddy streets and fields of Stanley will be cleared within three months of seven million rounds of live ammunition, but it may not be for years, if ever, that as many as 12,000 mines can be removed. They include small plastic devices scattered from helicopters in the final days of the war.



Stanley residents with British commandos after the liberation. After some soldiers leave, the permanent garrison could still equal the islands' population of 1,800.

Children, who have come to call them "green pebbles," are kept at home by fearful parents. Jeanne Sheridan, a mother of two, said, "We'll never be able to cross those fields to gather berries again." Because of the mines, there is no driving outside of Stanley, no fishing and no collection of peat, which is used for heating.

The solitude of these islands, which long served as an attraction to its ruggedly individualistic inhabitants, also has given way to the turmoil of an overwhelming military presence. Many of the nearly 3,000 soldiers will eventually leave, but the permanent garrison could equal the islands' population of 1,800.

Britain's decisive victory also has produced what is probably another long-term effect — the loss to islanders of access to the Argentine mainland. Before the war there were one or two flights a week; now there are none, and there are no planes by Uruguay, Chile or Brazil to provide a substitute air link.

In addition, there is a residue of concern over the possibility of renewed hostilities. Three times last week soldiers manning the 12 Rapier missile sites in and around this town raced to their positions and Harrier fighters were sent aloft, responding to radar warnings that a plane had violated the 200-mile "exclusion" zone Britain continues to maintain.

Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, the commander of land forces, said that "radar can provide all sorts of contact, real and spurious," but John Smith, an islander who runs a guest house, saw it differently:

"Somebody in Argentina might be saying, 'The army let us down, but perhaps the air force can have a go at them,' or maybe they are just sniffing around the perimeter, to see how we react or to test our nerves. In any case, nobody tells us anything, and that's the worst of it."

### Improved Amenities

But some also see a brighter side in the aftermath of the 10-week war. There is a widespread belief, for instance, that the British military presence, intrusive as it may seem after Britain's welcome role as liberator, may also bring improved amenities for the people of the islands.

Des King, proprietor of the Upland Goose, the island's only hotel, said, "Maybe we'll get new shops, a baker, a person to repair shoes, a hairdresser; I see a lot of benefits." This was immediately evident. According to the local radio station, a military veterinarian was arriving to help with dogs intended to sniff out mines, and he would be "available to deal with other pet problems."

There is also the hope that the 1,000 Royal Engineers who arrived last week aboard the Rangatira, and who are living aboard the passenger vessel, will extend their road repair, lifting and rebuilding talents to civilian needs once military requirements are fulfilled.

Britain's victory has similarly clarified what many islanders felt was an uncertain political future, and one that some said had discouraged potential investors.

### Lease-Back proposal

"For years, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had been pushing us into the arms of the Argentines," said Gerald Check in a reference to a Hong Kong-like "lease-back proposal" that would recognize Argentine sovereignty. "But now, 50 million Britons will have a say in our future."

Some islanders, such as Mr. King, would choose independence under British protection, while others seemed to favor full colony status, such as that given Gibraltar. But the majority stung the matter off, saying that it is too early to speculate. A full and firm British role is seen by most as certain, however, and that pleases many here.

The question of investment is a serious one. Stanley, where the Falkland Islands Co., which owns half the islands' sheep farms, is the dominant factor in the economy, has been criticized for lack of initiative, and a 1976 British survey emphasized that a wider ownership of land would benefit an economy whose only export is wool.

Mr. King, who managed Falkland Islands Co. stores before buying his hotel 13 years ago, said that "events have put them in a position

where they will have to sell their land." Before the war, he said, "they sold six blocks to the Falkland Islands government, which sold them in turn to six farmers. One hears they'll be doing more of that."

"It would necessary," Mr. King added, "to attain more people who live here. People do want to own their own, especially those people of an independent nature."

Company officials declined to discuss the future.

The first non-British journalists given access to the Falklands since the war saw islands, just north of Antarctica, swept by freezing rain and fog, and an open, and pleasant population almost totally British in nature. Stanley seems like a U.S. frontier town set today inside an army depot. Once-quiet streets now are busy with army vehicles, half of them captured from the Argentines and in good condition.

Margaret Leonard, one of 26 Americans living in the Falkland Islands, almost all of whom are members of the Bahai's religious faith, described how life had changed in Stanley:

"Before the war I'd go to the post office on a Tuesday and there'd be nobody in sight. Perhaps a Rover would drive by and at the Upland Goose there might be a tourist. At the post office there would be two girls behind the counter, and still nobody around." "Now, it's all muddy," she said.

### Peat Soil All Over

Peat soil has been tracked all over town, in some places ankle deep. "There's a crane on John Street," Mrs. Leonard said, "and at the Upland Goose there are some general or other big shots. In the post office, great piles of mail, and sleeping bags. It's a military dormitory."

Residents of Stanley wake up these days to the sound of cock crows — there is a shortage of eggs because Argentine conscripts ate most of the hens — and the whir of helicopter blades. With little docking space, supplies and personnel are transferred from ship to shore by air, and there are often half a dozen helicopters aloft at a time.

Stanley's waterfront, perhaps the length of 10 city blocks, is jammed with damaged or destroyed vehicles awaiting transfer. Soldiers are everywhere, building a landing ramp for amphibious craft, gathering civilians in fields for transfer to ships returning to Britain, moving supplies from where helicopters stacked them — or relaxing in the Western-style Globe Hotel bar.

The scars of war, most caused by British naval guns, are everywhere. Paved streets, some of which had been in need of repair before the war, are now pockmarked by shells as well, and they are being further bruised by the treads of combat vehicles. Huge sea containers, once carrying ammunition but now empty, stand where the Argentines left them, dominating the view from a front window.

### Booby Traps Neutralized

Booby traps have been found and removed, including a hand grenade with its pin removed that was jammed under board in the school.

Perhaps half of the town's homes were left by residents fleeing the islands or to "camp," the outlying settlements, and these were occupied by Argentines. Some were looted, a few by both sides.

Pat Watts, who operated the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Station, said he had stayed because "wanted to be here the day the British returned," but his decision was not seen as praiseworthy by everyone. Divisions



United Press International  
Argentine ammunition boxes and British missiles in the winter snow near Stanley. It may not be for years, if ever, that as many as 12,000 mines can be removed from Stanley.

have developed between the 560 who stayed and the nearly 400 who left, creating tension and, in some cases, underlining differences in status.

Gerald Check, Mr. Watts's neighbor, had training as a Royal Marine and was a member of the Stanley Civil Defense, possibly explaining why he was exiled to Fox Bay for the duration of the Argentine occupation. "The war has separated people," he said, shaking his head.

"Everyone knew as soon as the task force was announced there'd be action, and some left the next day. But it was essential that people stayed. I'm glad everybody didn't leave; who would have kept the town going, or cared for the old people?"

Mr. Watts said, "I'd lie in bed with my kids, and some people who left said we were irresponsible."

Most of the schoolteachers left early, saying that they would not teach for the occupiers, but the decision has been criticized by parents, and in some cases by the children who stayed.

Meanwhile, 300 schoolchildren who have been going to classes three hours a day since the end of the fighting are expected to resume a full schedule this week when the rest of the teachers return.

John Leonard, an employee of the Falkland Islands Co. and a leader of the Bahai's faith here, said that the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires had pleaded with the 26-member American community to leave, "but most of us didn't think it would be fair; we also thought it would stop short of open battle, and many felt they wanted to stay to defend their property."

Finally, nine of the Americans did leave. Those who stayed spent up to 50 nights in basements that served as shelters against the bombardment.

"The eyes of the world are on the Falklands and this could make it better," Mr. Leonard's wife, Margaret, said. "It's been a teeny place that has been losing people. I hope now we're going to mix more with the rest of the world. This is a sickness."

Duffy and Jeanne Sheridan are younger, and more recent arrivals from the United States. Also Bahai's members, they have been on the Falklands for nearly seven years and have two children, Elisha, 11, and Maxwell, 14 months. "We liked the peaceful, attractive life-style," Mrs. Sheridan said, "sort of halfway back to nature, but with modern conveniences."

Mr. Duffy works as an artist, and as a carpenter when they need money. "There's always a demand for handyman work," he said. He said that the war had made a tremendous change in their lives.

His wife explained it this way: "If you think of this as a country almost completely free of fear — no traffic, no crime — [No wild animals.] Elisha added — you'll know that children grow up in freedom. But this will be affected."

"We remember when we first came, we'd rush outside to watch the weekly flight come in, and then we saw our first jet," Mrs. Sheridan said. "Now we can identify eight different kinds of helicopters."

And her daughter spoke again. "We heard gunfire for the first time," she said.

## Angola: At the Crossroads of the East-West, Black-White Struggle

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

**L**UANDA, Angola — For those who view Africa as a chessboard of opposed forces, Angola is a critical piece.

It is not, perhaps, the dominant piece in the region — that, in economic and military terms, would be South Africa, but it is certainly a principal warrior in black Africa's campaign against white minority domination in South Africa.

In the seven years of its independence from Portugal, Marxist-ruled Angola has emerged as the main black nation embroiled in the challenge to South Africa's hold over South-West Africa (Namibia). Many analysts see that conflict, on Angola's southern border, as the final prelude to a more direct confrontation with the apartheid system of racial division practiced by South Africa.

Angola has proven, too, to be a major associate of the Soviet Union in southern Africa. Some East European diplomats here say Luanda may be the linchpin of Moscow's influence in the region.

### Rear Bases for SWAPO

Critically, in the negotiations to end the Namibian conflict, Angola has provided the main rear bases for the South-West African Peoples Organization, or SWAPO, which is fighting a guerrilla campaign against South Africa.

Had the Marxist government in Angola lost to one of its pro-Western rivals in the civil war that came with independence in 1975, supporters of the regime argue, the political map of southern Africa would be vastly different and the cause of majority rule in Namibia would probably have been retarded.

Yet, Angola's strategic role is not so clear-cut as it seems. Ordinary Angolans, for instance, are feeling the economic pinch of their contribution to the Namibian war and to the confrontation with South Africa, which provides the official rationale for the presence of 15,000 to 20,000 Cubans in Angola. Food is scarce, even though Angola imports heavily to feed the population, and the authorities acknowledge that they face many unsolved problems, including a reduction in popular support.

### All They Can Reasonably Do'

The Angolans will balance their commitment to the liberation of Namibia with their own interests to the point they consider they have done all they can reasonably do," said a Western diplomat. "It is not clear whether that point has been reached, but when it is, SWAPO either agrees to go along or continues its war from the Atlantic Ocean." SWAPO's campaign would be severely inhibited by the loss of Angolan bases.

Neither is the commitment to the Soviet Union and its allies as unequivocal as some outsiders believe, the diplomat said.

"The Angolans don't want the Cubans to stay forever," he said. "They are not doing anything beyond serving as a deterrent, like U.S. forces in Korea or West Germany. They are not fighting. They are costing a lot of money."

Within the Central Committee of the sole political party here, Angolan and Western sources said, there is a range of political per-

ception, encompassing both pro-Soviet ideologues and those who call themselves African Socialists, a term denoting less stringent application of Marxist dogma.

A joke circulating in Luanda is that the type of Socialism operating here is not "scientific Socialism," as professed by the leadership, but "scheming Socialism" — a pun on the Portuguese words for the two adjectives — meaning working to make a little on the side and thus get by in life.

Soviet military support is nonetheless crucial to the government's survival in the face of threat, mainly from South Africa, and also in the northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda, on the Atlantic between Congo and Zaire.

Angola's ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has had little chance to demonstrate its professed non-alignment or to establish a counterbalance to the Soviet influence since the United States has refused to establish diplomatic relations until the Cubans are withdrawn. Angolans respond to the demand with the assertion that there can be no prior conditions for normalization of relations.

The Popular Movement has, however, gone some way toward demonstrating its will to act eventually for the withdrawal of the "Socialist international forces," as the Cubans are called officially. On Feb. 4, Cuba and Angola issued a joint declaration regarded as a signal to Washington, in which they agreed to the pullout of the foreign troops once real and potential aggression against Angola had ceased.

The unanswered question is when, precisely, that aggression is deemed to have ended.

The issue has assumed critical importance in the negotiations over Namibia, since South Africa has made its withdrawal from the territory

conditional on a Cuban pullout from Angola. The U.S. State Department, which is playing a leading intermediary role in the talks, also links the two issues through the concept of "parallelism," apparently meaning that the withdrawal of one force should proceed in some kind of tandem with that of the other.

The Cubans came to Angola as part of great upheaval and of other foreign intervention — by South Africa, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Zaire. Cuban support for the Popular Movement was critical in assuring a Marxist victory and thwarting the creation of a pro-Western government. Had the Popular Movement's main rival emerged victorious, the Western hope was for a huge bloc of anti-Soviet, mineral-rich territory, from Angola to Zaire and Zambia.

The Popular Movement still contends that the Cubans are in Angola purely to deter South Africa from further intervention. But as other issues here, the lines of the argument are blurred.

South Africa backs the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, the rebel movement led by Jonas M. Savimbi that is still active in the south and center of the country. So even if Pretoria withdrew its forces from Namibia, there would be no guarantee that the terms of the Cuban-Angolan declaration had been fulfilled for a reciprocal Cuban withdrawal.

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"The question is one of timing," said a Western diplomatic source familiar with the Namibia negotiations. "You can call it parallelism, or what you like. What it comes down to is the question of when the Angolans decide that they are no longer under threat."

For those as suspicious of the West as some of Angola's leaders are, the question is not easily answered. "We must not think that the solution of the Namibian problem will signify an era of tranquility for the Angolan people," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said recently. "We must expect to continue to be attacked because we will always regard the Popular Republic of Angola as an enemy of imperialism."

### Parallel to 2 Other Nations

There is certainly a continuing South African threat. For if Pretoria pursues the same policies it has elsewhere in southern Africa, Angolan officials said, it will seek to support surrogate guerrilla movements, like UNITA, that destabilize its black-ruled neighbors and thus blunt the attack on apartheid.

There is a parallel between Angola and two other southern African nations — Zambia and Mozambique — involved in the earlier conflict that transformed white-ruled Rhodesia into independent Zimbabwe.

In Zambia particularly, the citizens were told for many years that their suffering was directly attributable to the war south of their border; yet when the war ended in early 1980, there was no sudden improvement in living conditions. The expectations of some Angolan people seem to be similar; yet the economy is so deflated that there seems little prospect of rapid revival, and peace in Namibia could present problems.

There are many different calculations here in Luanda about Pretoria's motives, and they all seem to end with a question mark over the critical issue of whether South Africa is fundamentally prepared to concede a majority-rule government in a neighboring country that would leave it bordering only potentially hostile, if economically dependent, nations.

The parallel is incomplete, however, because South Africa is not in the state of siege that the white authorities in Rhodesia were in. Neither was the Soviet Union so closely involved with the main nationalist army in Zimbabwe as it is in Namibia's case.

There are many different calculations here in Luanda about Pretoria's motives, and they all seem to end with a question mark over the critical issue of whether South Africa is fundamentally prepared to concede a majority-rule government in a neighboring country that would leave it bordering only potentially hostile, if economically dependent, nations.

After being brought up to believe in the Soviet dictator as a kind of demigod, he finds he cannot change his opinions overnight — and is beaten and brainwashed by his fellow officers.

The success of "The Karakozov" is a sign of increasing cultural liberalization in Yugoslavia; five years ago, the same play was banned.

Mr. Isakovic, who began

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Sperry Plans to Sell Vickers Division

NEW YORK — Sperry Corp. plans to sell its Sperry Vickers division to a management group headed by Theodore N. Duncan, president of the division, the parent company said at its annual meeting Tuesday. Terms of the planned sale were not disclosed.

The parent, said it is drafting an agreement for the sale, which is expected to be completed soon. In the year ended March 31, Vickers had revenues of \$328 million, about 9.5 percent of total Sperry revenue. The division, which makes fluid power systems for industrial machinery, had pretax earnings of \$37 million, about 10 percent of the parent's total.

## Pabst Expects a New Merger Plan

MILWAUKEE — Pabst Brewing Co.'s president, William F. Smith Jr., has said he expects to make an announcement "within 48 hours on a new merger plan" between his company and Olympia Brewing Co.

On Monday, Olympia said it had dropped current plans to merge with Pabst because of questions over Pabst's ability to finance its part of the proposed transaction. Olympia said it was terminating its tender offer for 49 percent of Pabst stock.

Later in the day, however, Mr. Smith said: "We intend to merge with Olympia, and it's just a question of how we handle it." An Olympia spokesman said, "The merger will go ahead as it was when we announced our merger agreement on June 11."

## Atkinson Gets \$1.05-Billion Order

SAN FRANCISCO — Guy F. Atkinson Co. of California has received a \$105-million contract to complete in southeastern Venezuela what it says will be the world's largest dam.

The privately held company said Monday that the contract was signed in Caracas with the government's energy agency. The Guri dam and powerhouse project is expected to be finished in 1986.

## Toyota Develops Fiber-Metal Alloy

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday that it has developed a fiber-reinforced metal called ceramic fiber alloy for use in diesel engines.

The alloy provides greater strength, lower rates of thermal expansion and superior wear characteristics," the Japanese automaker said. The new product, which consists of aluminum reinforced with alumina-silica ceramic fiber, was developed jointly with Art Metal Manufacturing Co. of Japan.

Toyota said the alloy could be used in piston ring grooves and would raise engine output by 5 percent while reducing noise.

## Iran Losses, U.S. Penalties Plague Mitsui

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For Mitsui, a trading giant that traces its history back more than 300 years, these are not happy times.

In recent years, it has been scarred by heavy exposure in Iran. Last Wednesday, it pleaded guilty and agreed to pay \$11 million in penalties for selling steel at below allowable prices in the United States. It still faces challenges to its basic operating structure, which was set up after World War II.

Mitsui, however, has survived centuries of drastic economic and social change. The company was founded as a small shop by Takatoshi Mitsui, who renounced his rank as a warrior-ancestor to become a tradesman. From its beginning, Mitsui was part of the emergence of the Japanese merchant class.

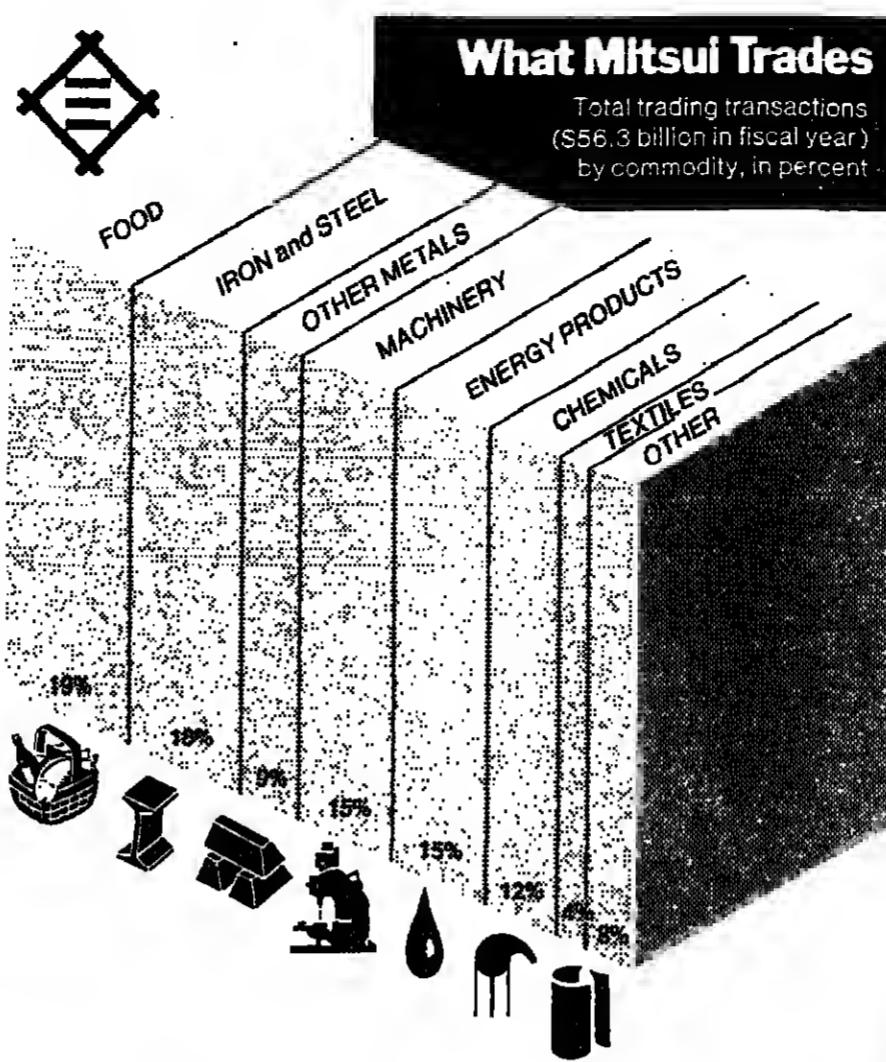
## Coal and Cotton

In 1876, the modern-day trading company was established to export coal and import cotton spinning machinery. That was eight years after the Meiji Restoration, which marked Japan's opening to the West and its rush toward industrialization.

One of the founders of the modern-day company, Rizanemon Minomura, has been called the father of Japanese capitalism. The company itself has played a central role in the development of Japan as an industrial and trading power for more than a century.

Mitsui is now the second largest of Japan's general trading companies, trailing Mitsubishi.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



## U.S. Steel Reports 97% Profit Plunge

## Sales Gained 34% in Second Quarter; Marathon Oil Co. Unit Provides Boost

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp., citing the "severe depression" in the steel industry, said Tuesday that its second quarter profit plummeted 97 percent from a year earlier to \$4.3 million, or 5 cents a share.

Sales, however, jumped 34 percent to \$3.1 billion. The largest U.S. steelmaker reported a "significant" though unspecified loss on steel operations but said its financial performance was buoyed by earnings from Marathon Oil Co., which U.S. Steel bought earlier this year for about \$6.3 billion.

"Minimal earnings for the quarter are a result of the depressed condition of the economy generally and the severe depression in steel and related markets," U.S. Steel's chairman, David M. Roderick, said. He added: "Steel was particularly hard hit by a continuing flood of imports, noncompetitive labor costs, shipment levels the lowest in over 40 years and by a sharp reduction in sales of the more profitable tubular product line."

U.S. steelmakers have been operating at less than 50 percent of capacity for weeks. More than 100,000 U.S. steelworkers, about

one in three, are laid off, and complaints about the rise in shipments from Europe have created a bitter trade dispute between the United States and its European allies.

Three other U.S. steelmakers earlier reported second quarter losses. National Steel Corp., the

Other company reports, Page 11.

fourth-largest U.S. producer, lost \$49.9 million. Wheeling-Pittsburgh, No. 8, lost \$13.1 million, and Chicago-based Inland Steel Co. reported a \$23.2-million loss.

Mr. Roderick said "recognition and appropriate action by management, the steelworkers and government will be essential" if the industry's problems are to be resolved. U.S. Steel has laid off more than 50,000 workers, cut salaries and benefits for more than 19,000 white-collar employees and delayed capital spending by said.

In the latest quarter, U.S. Steel said, asset sales and tax benefit transfers provided "sizeable benefits." The company said that further inventory reductions are expected in the current half and that "plans are well along for completing the sale of certain other assets in accordance with our long-term objectives."

A stock-for-debentures swap in the second quarter reduced debt by \$178 million, and bank debt associated with the acquisition of Marathon was cut by \$300 million, the company said. About \$390 million of the balance of bank debt was replaced during the quarter with commercial paper at a lower interest cost.

Marathon's operating results were a "noteworthy improvement" from those of a year earlier, U.S. Steel said. It said Marathon benefited from improved results in refining, marketing and transport.

For the first half, earnings plunged 80 percent to \$34.2 million, or 92 cents a share. Sales gained 40 percent to \$10.1 billion.

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## Sale of ITT's French Units May Fall Through, Sources Say

By Catherine Arnst  
Reuters

NEW YORK — International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s preliminary agreement to sell its telecommunications operations in France to the government for \$50 million may collapse, sources close to the negotiations said Tuesday.

They said certain influential members of ITT's board and officials of ITT-Europe, based in Brussels, believe the price is far too low under the agreement, announced July 7.

The company, meanwhile, said it plans a major announcement on the proposed sale in Brussels Wednesday afternoon.

During the negotiations, ITT was widely reported to be seeking \$375 million for its French telecommunications subsidiary.

The agreement also appears to

contradict the findings of an internal CGCT study of the proposed sale. A four-page ITT report on the study, completed in June, noted that in France all telecommunications equipment is purchased by the government and that when the government decided out to buy ITT's System 12 switching system technology it reduced the value of

the planned sale was announced, ITT's chairman, Rand Araszkog, characterized the agreement as "acceptable." But sources said Mr. Araszkog believed that the government left him no choice but to accept its offer.

Sources said that Michel David-Weill, a senior partner of the investment banking firm of Lazard Frères & Co. and an ITT director, opposed the agreement as being unfair to ITT.

Neither Mr. Araszkog nor Mr. David-Weill could be reached for comment.

The agreement also appears to

exclude CGCT from the market by choosing to purchase only the switching systems manufactured by the companies it owns. The French government proclaims CGCT worth only a symbolic payment."

## Seeking to Reopen

Sources said that Mr. David-Weill is attempting to convince members of ITT management to reopen negotiations and that Mr. Araszkog may travel to Paris later this week to attempt to change the terms of the agreement.

If the French government does not improve its offer, the sources said ITT may decide either to sue the government or declare bankruptcy for the two French subsidiaries involved.

It added: "Having used its position as sole customer for switching

al French banks that are not guaranteed by the parent company.

Harry Edelson, a securities analyst with First Boston Corp., described the ITT-France accord as a poor agreement and said he believes it would be no disaster for ITT if it pulls out. On the other hand, he said, a pullout would not be a blessing for ITT, because "some money is better than none." He sees little choice for the company in disposing of the units.

Mr. Edelson said he doubts that the French government would be willing to pay more money for the two subsidiaries.

The sources said French public opinion is already opposed to the price France has agreed to pay for the ITT subsidiaries because it is above book value. Thus, they said, the government would face some difficulty in raising its offer.

## Salomon Brothers Executed Over 50% of All Block Stock Trades of \$25 Million or More on the New York Stock Exchange

Jan. 1, 1981-June 30, 1982

## NYSE Prices Fall on Rate Worries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday in sluggish trading as investors became increasingly pessimistic about the outlook for interest rates and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished off 2.67 points at 2,227.75, declines led advances by a 9-to-7 margin and volume widened to 46.2 million shares from the 37.7 million traded Monday.

Even though interest rates are slowly easing, analysts said investors are increasingly doubtful that rates will come down significantly or for any lengthy period of time.

The small First Georgia Bank cut its prime rate Tuesday to 15 percent from 16 percent. The bank has assets of about \$180 million.

Monday two major banks and several smaller ones cut the prime rate to 15 1/2 percent from 16 percent. Other big banks remain at 16 percent.

Chemical Bank Tuesday cut its brokered loan rate to 13 percent from 13 1/2 percent. Brokered loan rates at major banks range from 12 1/2 percent to 13 percent.

Analysts said investors were concerned that more major banks are not lowering their rates. Also, one analyst noted that it will take more than a half point cut in the rate to spark a lasting rally in the market.

The stock market will either

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 27, excluding bank service charges.

	5	6	6.04	F.F.	ILL.	6900	8.2	8.5	D.L.
Amsterdam	2.685	4.711	11.857	9.725	6.176	5.791	12.33	13.92	
Buenos Aires	44.42	81.49	191.022	44.602	24.122	17.975	22.69	25.805	
Buenos Aires (5)	2.003	4.265	10.625	8.665	5.155	4.855	11.42	12.805	
London (5)	1.245	2.485	6.625	5.185	3.785	3.585	10.24	11.805	
London (5) (5)	1.2845	2.5845	6.825	5.385	3.8215	3.6215	10.45	12.005	
Paris	6.761	12.952	32.645	20.255	10.725	9.425	17.25	19.355	
Paris (5)	2.052	3.975	84.375	30.30	1.51	7.35	4.025	44.34	
Paris (5) (5)	0.715	1.525	2.575	0.565	0.475	0.475	1.25	1.655	
Paris (5) (5) (5)	1.072	2.052	2.645	0.625	0.525	0.525	1.325	1.725	

Dollar Values

(1) Commercial firms (5) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (1) Units of 100. (5) Units of 5.

5 6 6.04 F.F. ILL. 6900 8.2 8.5 D.L.

1.204 1.454 1.604 1.854 2.104 2.354 2.604 2.854 3.104 3.354

Australia 0.794 0.934 1.074 1.214 1.354 1.494 1.634 1.774 1.914 2.054

Austria schilling 0.774 0.914 1.054 1.194 1.334 1.474 1.614 1.754 1.894 2.034

Belgium Ba. franc 4.25 5.69 7.13 8.57 10.01 11.45 12.89 14.33 15.77 17.21

Canada 1.2654 1.4054 1.5454 1.6854 1.8254 1.9654 2.1054 2.2454 2.3854 2.5254

Denmark krona 0.574 0.614 0.654 0.694 0.734 0.774 0.814 0.854 0.



## Sprinkel Sees No Easing of Fed Policy



## Ford, GM Profits Exceed Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. reported Tuesday that its second quarter profit totaled \$205 million, or \$1.70 a share, about twice as much as many analysts had predicted.

A day earlier, General Motors Corp. posted surprisingly strong earnings. It reported second quarter profit of \$360 million, or \$1.82 a share, up 8.7 percent from a year earlier.

Ford's profit was nearly three and one-half times that of the year-earlier quarter. But the latest results included a gain of \$56 million from the sale of a Los Angeles plant.

Ford's sales slipped 3.5 percent to \$10.9 billion.

For the first half, Ford reported a loss of \$96.6 million, compared with the year-earlier deficit of \$379.3 million. Sales in the half slipped 3.5 percent to \$19.8 billion.

GM's profit rise in the latest quarter came despite an 11.3-percent decline in unit sales of cars and trucks to 1.8 million. Analysts credited higher prices and cost cutting.

In dollar terms, GM sales declined 4.8 percent to \$17.15 billion. GM reported after-tax operating profit of \$429.1 million, which was augmented by earnings of \$130.9 million from its unconsolidated subsidiaries, primarily financing and insurance operations.

In the first half, GM earned \$688 million, or \$2.23 a share, down 2.4 percent from \$705 million, or \$2.35 a share, a year before. Revenue fell 5.9 percent to \$31.87 billion.

Also on Monday, American Motors Corp. reported a loss of \$68.8 million in the quarter, compared with a loss of \$19.9 million a year earlier.

AMC was the only one of the

four U.S. automobile companies to be in the red for the second quarter, traditionally one of the strongest for the industry. Chrysler Corp. last week reported a profit of \$10.9 million.

"I think we can say now that GM is clearly in the black on an operating basis, even under the currently very depressed conditions," said Frank Drob, an analyst with E.F. Hutton Inc. "It also means that if there is even a modest upturn in sales, GM earnings will move up sharply."

GM said the improved results were "due to success in controlling costs and improving manufacturing efficiency, which helped offset a significant decline in passenger car volume." The No. 1 U.S. automaker also said the profit was increased by foreign exchange gains, which added 25 cents a share to the quarter's results, and by a gain from the swap of GM common stock for long-term debt, which added 16 cents a share.

"It's a pretty clean quarter," said David Healy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "It looks like they've reduced the non-recurring items and learned how to make a little money in a terrible market." Mr. Healy noted that nonoperating items added only 41 cents a share in the quarter. "They had 74 cents in strange items in the second quarter of last year," he said.

Mr. Sprinkel also said that while "unusually" feels that inflationary economy could be made without experiencing some economic hardship," he said. "However, the importance of controlling inflation cannot, in my opinion, be overstated."

Mr. Sprinkel said that by pumping more money into the system, the Federal Reserve Board would "soon" validate the fears which have been responsible for the maintenance of high long-term interest rates — fears that the current slowing of inflation will be temporary.

His testimony in the Senate Finance Committee was a surprisingly strong reaffirmation of Reagan administration and Federal Reserve Board policy of a steady deceleration in the growth of the money supply that has been given a much lower profile by other administration spokesmen in recent weeks.

The policy has come under increasing attack as the economy worsened, indicated inflation dropped to zero at least temporarily and Congressional elections approached.

Mr. Sprinkel told the panel that the Fed is now within its monetary targets. He also declined to repeat his earlier criticisms that the Fed's control of the money supply was too erratic.

There is no doubt the economy has gone through a wrenching recession," he said, with some parts of some industries "in depression." But he said "the odds have certainly been shifting in the last few months to a greater possibility of recovery."

AMC was the only one of the

## Mitel-IBM Deal Less Than Sought, Many Say

By Claudia Van Riesen

Reuters

TORONTO — Mitel Corp.'s announcement last week of an agreement in principle with International Business Machines for development of telephone switching systems was something less than what investors had expected, analysts said Tuesday.

While a partnership with IBM undoubtedly will secure Mitel's long-term role as an industry leader, many investors had been led to expect a definitive sales agreement with IBM for Mitel's newly introduced SX-2000 digital switch, they said. The SX-2000 private automatic branch exchange is more compact and less expensive, per line than devices now on the market, analysts said.

Mitel has not disclosed details of the agreement, but most analysts suggest any earnings impact before fiscal 1985 is unlikely.

Active on the Toronto Stock Exchange, Mitel's stock gained 14

points last week after the announcement, but lost 14 Monday to close at 24.

Most analysis said they are leaving their fiscal 1983 and 1984 earnings estimates unchanged after reducing them recently on news of disappointing first quarter results.

Ted Larkin, an analyst for Wood Gundy, said the news of a relationship with IBM is a "long-term positive that says a lot for the capabilities of Mitel's people." But investors were expecting more than an agreement in principle to develop a product, he said.

Mr. Larkin noted, however, that the pact could mean Mitel will reach its aggressive annual revenue projection of \$1 billion by 1986.

After Mitel reported a profit in the first quarter which ended May 28, of only 15 Canadian cents a share, compared with 13 cents a year earlier, Mr. Larkin lowered his earnings estimate for fiscal 1983 to 1.20 dollars (95 U.S. cents)

points last week after the announcement, but lost 14 Monday to close at 24.

The price of Mitel's stock, which this year has ranged between 15.325 dollars and 29.125 dollars, should continue in the 20-to-24-dollar range, he said.

Charles Coupal of Dominion Securities, Analyst, said he trimmed his fiscal 1983 estimate to 1.25 dollars a share from 1.40 dollars. He sees 2 dollars a share for fiscal 1984.

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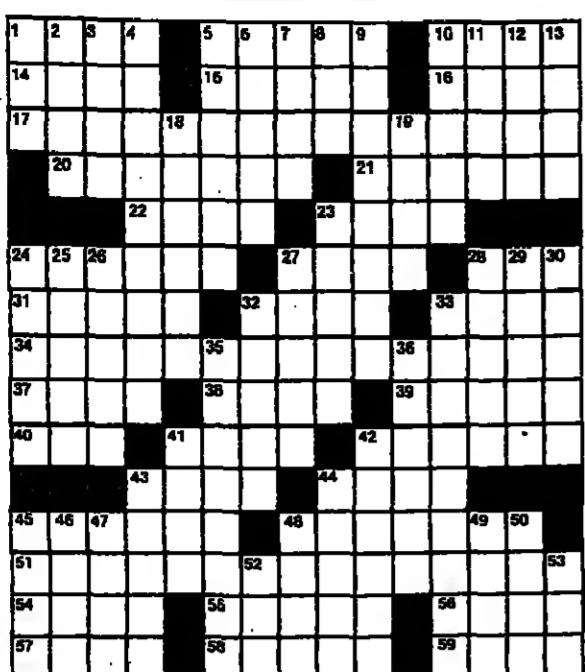
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## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

1 Penny —  
5 Purposeful  
10 Craft  
14 Hammy  
comic's output  
15 Japanese  
seaport  
16 Rent  
17 Gibson hit  
play, 1958  
20 Swizzle stick  
21 Drinking bouts  
22 Two-legged  
wolf's look  
23 Mexican  
laborer  
24 Union  
branches  
27 Kitchen  
utensils  
28 Tasseled  
Turkish topper  
31 Botic and  
prussic —  
32 Nut's partner  
33 Scottish  
hillside  
34 Dumas  
swashbucklers  
37 Foul's up  
38 Olive, for Ovid  
39 Fragrant  
40 Friend of  
David  
41 Like some  
flowers  
42 Affectionately nice  
43 Maiden  
44 Whale

15 Penny —  
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flowers  
37 Affectionately nice  
38 Maiden  
39 Whale

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGIERE	23	23	15	65
ALGIERS	25	25	14	44
AMSTERDAM	26	26	15	55
ANCONA	21	28	24	75
ATHENS	25	25	19	48
AUCKLAND	15	25	12	48
BANGKOK	23	21	24	79
BATUM	27	27	17	43
BELGRADE	21	21	17	43
BERLIN	23	23	15	55
BOSTON	29	24	19	55
BRUSSELS	23	22	15	55
BUDAPEST	27	27	17	43
BUEENOS AIRES	11	12	7	45
CAIRO	18	21	21	70
COPENHAGEN	27	21	14	44
COSTA DEL SOL	23	22	13	55
DUBLIN	36	27	21	72
EDINBURGH	28	28	18	50
FLORENCE	25	29	12	44
FRANKFURT	26	28	12	44
GIGIA	28	28	12	44
HAKARE	15	29	9	48
HELSINKI	24	23	14	57
HONG KONG	37	27	27	81
HYDE PARK	27	27	19	55
ISTANBUL	24	24	10	48
JERUSALEM	32	32	19	48
LAS PALMAS	34	27	12	42
LIMA	22	22	14	57
LISBON	28	28	10	45
LONDON	28	28	10	45

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 26 1982

The net asset value quotations shown are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT'L (International) and the U.S. (United States) market:

—(1) Bi-monthly; —(2) Monthly; —(3) Quarterly; —(4) Semi-annually; —(5) Annually; —(6) Bi-annually; —(7) Annually; —(8) Bi-annually; —(9) Annually; —(10) Annually; —(11) Annually; —(12) Annually; —(13) Annually; —(14) Annually; —(15) Annually; —(16) Annually; —(17) Annually; —(18) Annually; —(19) Annually; —(20) Annually; —(21) Annually; —(22) Annually; —(23) Annually; —(24) Annually; —(25) Annually; —(26) Annually; —(27) Annually; —(28) Annually; —(29) Annually; —(30) Annually; —(31) Annually; —(32) Annually; —(33) Annually; —(34) Annually; —(35) Annually; —(36) Annually; —(37) Annually; —(38) Annually; —(39) Annually; —(40) Annually; —(41) Annually; —(42) Annually; —(43) Annually; —(44) Annually; —(45) Annually; —(46) Annually; —(47) Annually; —(48) Annually; —(49) Annually; —(50) Annually; —(51) Annually; —(52) Annually; —(53) Annually; —(54) Annually; —(55) Annually; —(56) Annually; —(57) Annually; —(58) Annually; —(59) Annually; —(60) Annually; —(61) Annually; —(62) Annually; —(63) Annually; 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## SPORTS

# Scouting a Brazilian Monster

## A Disturbing Notion for Soccer Romantics

*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — At first sight, he was a monster. Six feet tall, two feet wide, and going on 190 pounds. He drew the eye like a magnet, but for the wrong reasons.

For this was "no-building" wrestler, rather a Brazilian soccer player of the next generation. We had ventured to see the boys of São Paulo competing in a "Mundialito" mini world soccer tournament for 14 and 15-year-olds. Hulking six-footers were definitely not what we expected.

São Paulo was attractive, ahead of two dozen boys teams playing in Spain at the time of the World Cup. "Those of us who share romantic views of Brazil's freely expressed skills, and have seen the origins of that talent on beaches and in shanties, were now looking for the schooling ground where we fondly 'imagined' progression would be as fascinating.

And now, dominating all, was this hulk. He dwarfed the Spanish opponents on the pitch 20 miles outside Barcelona. Against him they were inchins, scrabbling around on a dusty surface of sand and earth.

**Misleading Nickname**

The whistle went, and almost immediately we were aware of the deception. The ball was played up to that young colossus, who wore No.5 and whose birth certificate insists his name is Cicero and that he is no more than 15. "Sic, Sic," his colleagues called, another misleading nickname.

Cicero's first touch was not to use that excess poundage to punish an opponent, or even the ball. It was a delicate caress, using the sole of his boot to drag the ball tightly under control. Soon we saw why Sic was placed not at the back, where his advantages might have been deployed destructively, but at the hub of midfield.

The hulc is creative. After four minutes he directed a move that led to a penalty, after 12 he began and scored a memorable goal. He induced a quick one-two, then again, resuming the power we sensed was there, he glided the ball past the goalkeeper.

Within minutes, São Paulo was three up, a free-kick from outside the area to which its captain, Lange, applied the Brazilian trade mark of accuracy and spin, causing

## Nehemiah a Shaky Receiver In First Workout With 49ers

*The Associated Press*

**ROCKLIN, Calif.** — The San Francisco 49ers, the defending Super Bowl champions, opened their pre-season practice this week with a few Super Bowl players in uniform. But an admittedly nervous rookie, Renaldo Nehemiah, drew the most attention.

"I'm coming in to football with a lot of fanfare because I'm the world's best hurdler," said Nehemiah, who holds the world record in the high hurdles.

"That has brought out a lot of curiosity. Once we started practice,

he was talking about a very talented young man who can become an outstanding player," Walsh said after Monday's practice. "He's certainly capable of making the big catch, and in time he should be capable of running very well with the ball after he catches it."

Pretty soon, he'll be taking some solid hits. Until he experiences them, he won't know how they feel."

Skip Wyche, the assistant coach who worked individually with Nehemiah for several weeks this spring, said: "We're not at all upset that he dropped a few balls. We discount the number of drops and catches for everybody the first day of practice, anyway."

This is Phase Two for him and part of it is wearing that uniform. This is the first day he's been in full uniform with the pads and helmet. After one or two days, we'll see a big difference, I think. He's on schedule."

Nehemiah, who was a high school quarterback but competed only in track at the University of Maryland, added: "That's the first time in five years I've worn pads, but they were not a factor on the passes I dropped. I tried to move with the ball before I made sure I caught it."

In other developments around the NFL:

• All-pro offensive tackle Doug France is retiring from the Los Angeles Rams after seven seasons and seven operations.

The team was not lacking in ball carriers during the scrumming Monday, but the linemen were making solid contact.

"That was kind of a shock, hitting the first day," said Bubba Parise, the 295-pound offensive tackle from Michigan who was the 49ers' top draft pick this year. "In college we weren't allowed to be pads in the first three days. I'm happy. I'm always confident if I'm hitting."

Quarterback Joe Montana had planned to report but was home in bed with flu symptoms.

Nehemiah was signed in April to a four-year contract which could bring him more than \$500,000, and he is guaranteed a spot on the 45-man roster this season even if it is as an apprehensive wide receiver who sees very little game action.

"One year from now, we might

**Transactions**

**BASEBALL**  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
DETROIT TIGERS—Signed Kevin Seitzer, pitcher, and John Johnson, pitcher, from Evansville.

**MILWAUKEE BREWERS**—Signed Wayne Gordan, pitcher, of Milwaukee (NL) of the American League.

**FOOTBALL**  
• Retired and released  
HOUSTON OILERS—CB Eric Davis and Broderick Johnson, defensive backs; Greg Fry, defensive tackle; James Grubbs, defensive tackle; Mark O'Connell, quarterback; and Rod Williams, defensive back.

**NEW YORK JETS**—Traded Kevin Lewis, defensive tackle, to the Chicago Bears for a conditional six-round draft choice that is contingent on him making the Bears' roster.

Long, a six-year veteran out of South Carolina, gained 269 yards in 73 carries last season after leading the Jets with 954 yards in 1978.

• The Baltimore Colts announced that wide receiver Roger Carr would be fined and suspended for three weeks for what the club called "actions, attitude and insubordination... detrimental to the club." The Colts declined to elaborate on the amount of the fine.

Carr, a 30-year-old veteran entering his ninth year with the Colts, was a first-round draft choice in 1974 out of Louisiana Tech. He and Frank Kush, the new head coach, have locked horns in head-to-head battles but the club declined to elaborate on the specific reasons for Carr's suspension.

The owner of the San Diego Chargers, Eugene V. Klein, said Monday that running back Chuck Muncie would be released from a drug rehabilitation center in time

way out of a crisis is to blast a way through?

No answer. Coach Thomas looks to the sky, his dark eyes invite a new question. Or does he prefer big, sturdy lads to little artists?

"I prefer strong lads," he said. "After the age of 18 they will need this strength as professionals. Yes, I prefer."

At that point, Thomas's team came looking for him. They were wild in their celebration, Thomas was lifted onto brawny, manly shoulders and it seemed an age before they let him down. Ultimately, we learned that São Paulo, fielding apparently seven reserves because better players had stayed behind to represent the club in a state competition, were beaten by the Mundialito-champion Bolivia.

Before the Brazilians departed, Thomas had shown his real enthusiasm for soccer while talking of the youth policy he runs at São Paulo. "The boys join at 10 or 11 to play in the milk team," he explained. "That's when we begin to condition and study them. Age is not so important as quality."

**An Attempt at School**

The club has 40 lads at age 13 who joined in 1969 at 14 (1968) and 40 at 15 (1967) maturing through its ranks. They train each day from 8 to 11 a.m. and three hours more after lunch, and then go to "school." The coach reckons that 35 percent of the boys will reach professional status, though not all with the senior club, so he insists "or I try" that school is taken seriously.

When one has seen how much each boy would give in Brazil to star in the chosen career of soccer — and seen how the clubs are able to care for them often much better than their parents can — the risks of this profession seem less daunting. But, though one mini-tournament is hardly a true guide, the package would be more appealing if the players were encouraged to enjoy the game the way the national side did in Seville and Barcelona.

But we are biased. We want Brazil to go on pursuing a flair and a freedom forsaken by the rest of our country. The dream does not become impossible until some coach inflicts caution on naturally free spirits.

**United Press International**

**Chinese Star Asks for U.S. Asylum**

"You noticed this difference?" asked Coach Thomas. "Well, in the first half, the other team was playing only to draw the match. We needed to win by two goals to qualify for the second round, so it was necessary to stretch them, to open them with the long ball. But I agree with you, the second half was true Brazil, not the first."

But why, why, why? Why abandon Brazilian techniques to flatten a European opponent? Why implant in minds so young the seeds of despotic and foreign crudity? Why risk the boys' becoming ingrained with the belief that the

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**Parrish Leads Tigers Over Yankees**

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*It's First for NASA:  
Astronauts Are Parents*

A baby boy has been born to two U.S. astronauts, Dr. Rhea Seddon Gibson and Robert Gibson. The infant developed a slight breathing problem and was transferred to another hospital, a space agency spokesman said. "There's no real serious threat," he said. Paul Seddon Gibson, weighing 7 pounds, 2 ounces, was born at Clear Lake Hospital near the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Mrs. Gibson is the first of eight female U.S. astronauts to become a mother. She and Gibson, who became astronauts in 1978, were married in 1981. Neither has made a space flight. Mrs. Gibson was among the first group of six women admitted to the astronaut corps.

## OBSERVER

## Economic Bottoms

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — Washington types are always talking about the recession bottoming out. Secretary of the Treasury Regan told an interviewer a couple of months ago that he looked for the recession to bottom out in the very near future.

It didn't, but Murray Weidenbaum, whose resignation as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors was announced last week, found a statistic the other day which he said showed it has bottomed out just recently. Other economists, though, say they think it still has a lot more bottoming to do before it bottoms out.

It's never clear from all this talk what is supposed to happen once the bottoming out occurs.

Some economists say things will stop getting worse but won't get much better. Others say that things will improve considerably. This condition is not referred to in economic parlance as "bottoming up." The correct term is "perking up."

"After the recession has bottomed out, things will perk up," the economists say.

\* \* \*

I sympathize with economists who have to make these forecasts, because I have bottomed out many times myself without ever being sure whether I was going to perk up or just go on bottoming.

For the first three weeks of the current month, I experienced a distressing sensation, which I recognized as a sure sign of bottoming down. During this period I became aware that my economy was contracting. In the first stage I became sullen about the price of movies being \$5 a head and declared a moratorium on moviegoing.

In the second stage I became angry about being charged \$1.60 a gallon for gasoline.

Then, stage three: I was flabbergasted when a merchant attempted to charge me 25 cents for a nickel pack of chewing gum. Didn't he know there was a bottoming out? I gave up chewing gum.

Just three days ago I sensed that I had bottomed out. I still wasn't paying \$5 to see a movie. I still wasn't paying \$1.60 a gallon to amuse idle joyriders, but I forced out 35 cents for a nickel candy bar. I had bottomed out at last.

This doesn't mean I'm going to perk up anytime soon. When you've bottomed down for a long time and then finally bottomed out, you don't leap joyously back into the marketplace unless something happens to stimulate your income.

Coming into a large sum of tax-free money might encourage me to resume paying a quarter for a nickel pack of chewing gum or even go to a movie again, but in its absence I'm more likely to bottom along warily, content to chew my cud, live with cheap flicks on television and thank my lucky stars that I've at least bottomed out.

American businesses seem to be bottoming along like this these days, too. The explanation is high interest rates. Fear that the cost of borrowing money isn't going to drop before the next millennium is said to keep businesses too depressed to engage in much perkng up, despite all the tax breaks the president has given them.

In my case, the fear is there too, but it's fear of what assorted politicians are going to do in the next few months. The tax cut that took effect July 1 may look like the tonic necessary for a perk-up, but all I see are politicians plotting to get it back.

In Washington they've already launched a monumental new tax bill to recover a lot of it, and in New York the machinery is in place to seize a lot more as soon as the elections are over and everybody's been re-elected.

New York City has clearance from the state legislature to raise its income tax. Can anyone doubt that it will do so as soon as the city's pols have locked up their jobs for another term?

How many other schemes are a-borning to lay hands on that tax cut money I do not know, but I am so confident that one government or another will get it all before Christmas that I'm in no mood to perk up and cultivate a 25-cent chewing gum habit.

In fact, I wish you hadn't raised the subject. It could start me bottoming again, and I might not bottom out by next spring.

New York Times Service

Twitching and leaning with crane operator Bob Gray in his high seat.

By Henry Allen  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — They are as gods, tower crane operators, and they had better be good at it.

Every morning, before dawn, Jim Baker climbs 200 feet up a little steel ladder to the cab where he'll spend the day swinging three-ton buckets of concrete across a construction site, hoisting tons of plywood off flattened trucks, lifting stone facing, even hauling injured men on stretchers out of the construction hole.

He climbs the ladder, and then, "I kneel down and pray. I thank God for my secular work. At the end of the day I kneel down and thank God oboody was hurt."

**Power, control and solitude:** The tower crane operator is the deity in the machine, the unmoved mover pivoting 175 feet of jib, as the boom is called, through the air 200 feet above the people wandering around tiny in construction helmets, the ones who

# Swinging the Jib

## Tower Cranes Are Not for the Faint-Hearted

wave to him like wounded ants, who call him on the CB radio for help with their loads: "Need a lift over by the backhoe, gimme a lift over by the northeast corner . . ."

Baker said: "The hardest thing is keeping your cool. Everybody uses the tower crane. You've got carpenters, laborers, ironworkers, plumbers, electricians, finishers — they all want you at the same time."

## Extravagant Simplicity

Tower cranes are those giant structural steel maniacs that loom and wheel over the skyline with extravagant simplicity. They

are not to be confused with traction or "rubber-tired" cranes, with the ground-level carts full of levers, which were the standard cranes until the Europeans invented tower cranes and started selling them in the United States in the 1960s.

Almost all tower cranes are still built in Europe: Richier comes from France, Peco and Liebherr from West Germany, Linden from Sweden. They can be operated from the ground, but few operators will forsake the vision they have from on high, even when they have to put up with the heat and smog in summer, and the backaches from bending over all day to stare down through the windows at the ground, and the toilet, which consists of a jug that the operator keeps in the cab. And the solitude.

"You have to be able to cope with being alone," said Butch Redding, whose father was a crane operator (as was Jim Baker's).

The tower crane is not only astonishing for its size—it's one of the largest pieces of construction equipment, sometimes weighing more than 75 tons not counting the 150 or so tons of concrete it takes to build the base—but for its simplicity.

It is one huge structural steel beam balanced on another one, both of them so impossibly long and thin and fragile-seeming that it takes a degree in advanced engineering to believe that they can remain standing—and occasionally they do not. Last week, the boom of a crane mounted on a skyscraper in New York fell while being disassembled, dislodging a block of granite that killed a pedestrian.

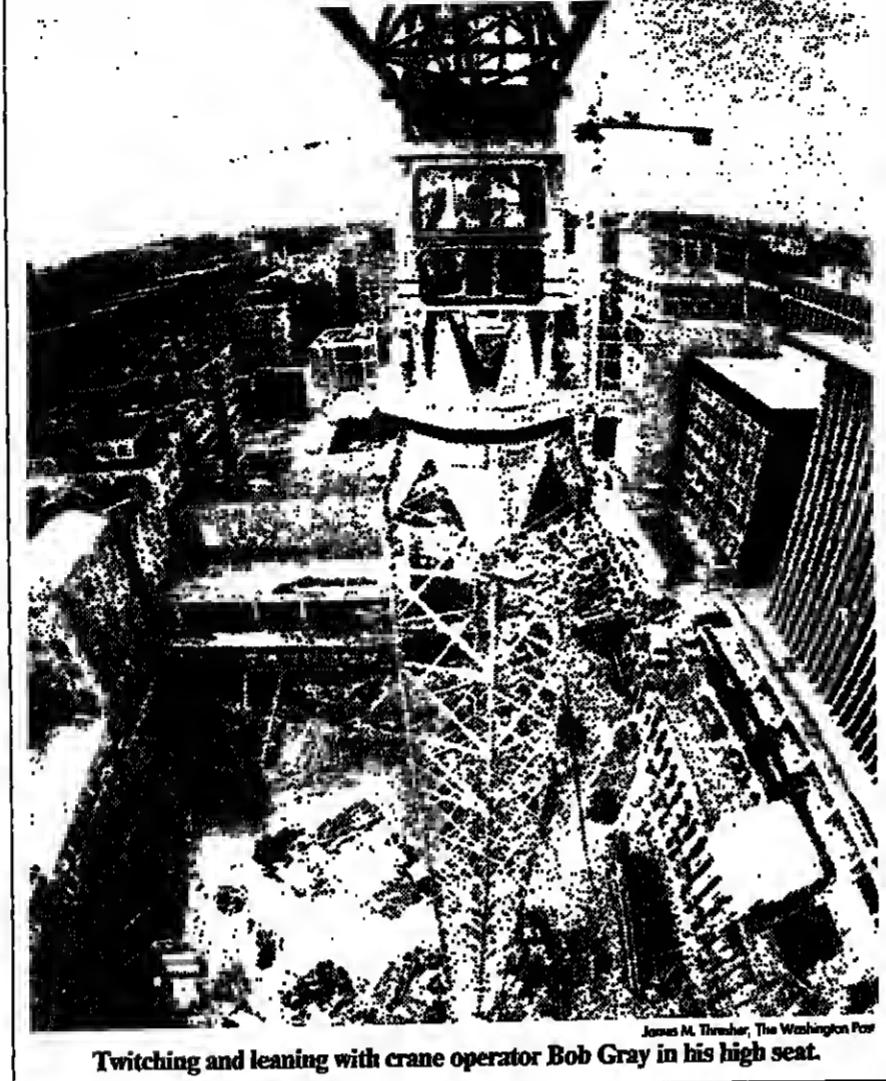
## Built to Bend

They are built to bend. "I had a student who was doing fine until he got to heavy loads," said Baker, 35, who, with 10 years' experience, leases tower crane for Local 77, Operating Engineers. "He did fine with his load, but when he came down and watched the next guy work, he said to me: 'Did the jib bend that much when I was doing that?' I said it did, and he said good-bye."

Up in the cab, you can feel the whole crane twisting and leaning, all 75 tons of it, a sensation that induces vertigo in some one now. "It bothers me when it doesn't rock," said Bob Gray, another crane operator. "Then you can't tell how the load is moving."

When the tower gets too flexible, though, it's time to re-torque the bolts, which take 180 pounds of pressure applied by a special wrench whose handle can move two feet for every eighth of an inch the bolts turn.

Often mechanics tighten the bolts, but in Washington, where union rules do not require a mechanic on the job at all times, the operators do the bolts, maintain the man-



Twitching and leaning with crane operator Bob Gray in his high seat.

tions to do the bolts, maintain the man-

motors — which pull about 500 volts — and walk or crawl the length of the jib to grease the pulleys, 200 feet or so (60 meters) above the ground.

Lightning is no worry; the crane is grounded. Wind is the big problem. If it gets too high, the operator just lets the jib swing free — "weathercocking," it's called. But working in the wind can be hard, trying to swing the jib against it. "The way I judge it is it's too windy to work if I can't swing the jib in third speed," Baker said. "At Holy Cross Hospital I refused to work one day, but the carpenter's foreman kept after me and after me to lift this load of plywood off a truck out in the street. I said I'd try it."

"As it happened, it was the foreman's son who was working on the truck. I got the jib almost all the way over there, I had the hook three or four feet away from him, but then the wind started to push it back. He reached out and grabbed it and it pulled him off the truck. The jib was gaining speed now, and he was too scared to let go of it. I could see it was going to smash him into a wall, so the only thing I could do was hoist him up eight floors and land him on the building. They never badgered me any more about working in the wind."

A tower crane is wonderfully hard to operate. The controls consist of two small levers. One governs the swing of the crane, and the movement of the trolley along the jib — the trolley being the mechanism holding the pulleys that cable hangs from. The other lever governs the lifting. The trick is to learn how to swing the jib while moving the trolley and lifting or lowering the load.

Baker

will drop a concrete bucket down to one of two trucks on the street — trucks he can't see, as it happens, with his vision blocked by the rising building; this is called "working in the blind." When he lifts the bucket, he doesn't wait for it to clear the building before he starts swinging it — three or four tons of concrete heading straight for the building until the last moment, when, having risen faster than it swings towards the building, it clears it.

From 200 feet, even working with vision can be hard. Bob Gray likes to have enough sun that he can watch his load and its shadow converge as he tries to land it without a jolt. Baker watches the angle of people's faces as they watch the load come down. The closer to the tower the load is, the less perspective operators have but the more weight the crane can carry — in some cases up to 50 tons. Handling it becomes a matter of touch and instinct.

Operators have the same rank as foremen, and they don't take much guff from superintendents, either, if they're good; construction companies like to hang on to good operators. The pay is \$15.83 an hour plus overtime. Last year, Baker made \$42,000. But it all depends on luck, the economy and the vagaries of the construction business.

Like gods. Lonely and benevolent, petitioned by all, moving in mysterious ways their wonders to perform. Baker said: "I try to keep a humble attitude."

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